

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

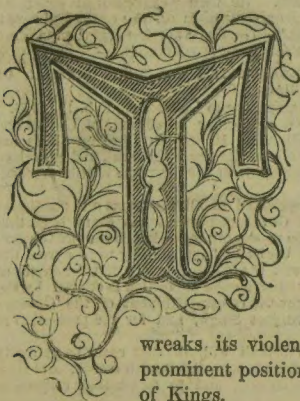


No. 208.—VOL. VIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

## REGICIDE.



HE King of the French has had another escape from the hand of an assassin. One more name is added to the list of desperate criminals, that includes a Fieschi, an Alibaud, a Meunier, a Darnes, and a Quenisset: Lecomte closes the dark catalogue of gloomy and revengeful natures, which, brooding over fancied private injuries, or imagined public wrongs, have worked themselves into that bloodthirsty fanaticism which wrecks its violence on all who occupy great and prominent positions, and chiefly upon the persons of Kings.

When we think of the number of times attempts have been made on the life of the French King, it appears miraculous that he should have escaped them all. But the record begins to grow fearful; it cannot be contemplated without terror. We are not exempt from diseased minds and wretched dispositions, that have, in the same manner, sought to gratify their revenge, or love of a bad notoriety. But, except the maniac who murdered the secretary of Sir Robert Peel, they were rather weak and foolish boys, than desperate and dangerous men. The would-be regicides of France are more determined and more formidable. The attempt of Fieschi was perfectly fiendish in its contrivance, and fatal to many—but it missed its principal object.

The perseverance and malignity with which the life of the King

is sought in France may be accounted for by the fact, that he is a political and ruling power—the active governor of the State, and not the agent through which other and greater influences act. He is the key-stone of the great fabric of political government, which with him would fall into confusion; at least, there would be the most imminent risk of that calamity. This was well known to the discontented spirits of the early part of the reign of Louis Philippe; and several of the attempts at assassination were real political conspiracies. The present one does not seem to have had any political object; no evidence appears either of accomplices or abettors. It appears, at present, to have been an act of isolated and individual revenge—the deed of a bad, violent nature—a kind of Caliban disposition, that could take no print of goodness, “being capable of all ill.” As far as can be at present ascertained, Lecomte had no grounds for the hatred with which he pursued his superiors, and which was so general, that several others were threatened besides the King; though there is no doubt the shot was intended for his Majesty himself.

The few particulars that have been given of the criminal's past life, exhibit him as a most detestable character. No kindness or forbearance had any effect upon him; positive benefits awoke no gratitude; insolence to his superiors and equals, was accompanied by a disposition to tyrannize over all beneath him; he at last became insupportable, and was dismissed from his employment; yet, with more consideration than has been shown to many a better man, he was secured against that want which is generally the consequence of such misconduct. But nothing affected him; his wretched nature has finally hurried him to the last extreme of crime, and as all his acts exhibit a calculation and judgment inconsistent with the charitable and always ready plea of insanity, it is almost certain that he will close his miserable life under the

knife of the guillotine. There are no “extenuating circumstances” to be found in the case.

The sword suspended by a hair over the head of Damocles at the banquet, was the mode the Monarch took to prove to the envious courtier that the condition of Royalty is not always a happy one. But it was a very imperfect expression of the continual and unceasing dread that must weigh down the spirit of a powerful Monarch, able to grapple with all enemies but the secret one.

“The arrow that flieth by night,” is, in the unseen terror it awakens, a type of the fear that casts its shadow even on the brightest of earthly thrones. If we look back through history, we shall see how much reason there has been for this apprehension. The greater the power lodged in the hands of one individual, the more hatreds and jealousies he excites. To pass over the annals of Eastern rulers, filled with their bloody deaths, we find enough in the chronicles of European kingdoms to prove the existence of the “hard condition, twin born with greatness.” There is not a Royal line in Europe that cannot furnish instances of the fatality. Russia has, even in modern times, witnessed more than one Imperial tragedy. Our own annals abound in transactions of a kindred character; and it has been proved over and over again that it is not among the ranks of their people that the most fatal enemies of Monarchs have arisen. Their families, favourites, or dependents, have mostly produced the assassin or the conspirator. Peter the Third was poisoned by his wife; and it is now well known that Alexander was cognisant of the assassination of his father, Paul; remorse, for having consented to the crime, is said to have darkened all his future life.

The present Emperor is safe among his people—the bulk of the Russian nation almost worship him; but he keeps a suspicious eye on the Nobles; it is from them the dangerous attacks on the Im-



LONGCHAMPS, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



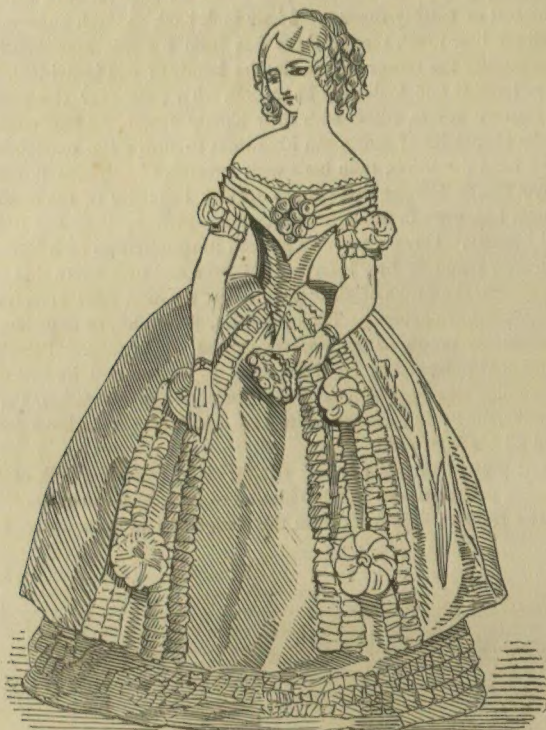
perial Throne have always sprung. His most trusted Ministers are Germans, for the pure Russian Nobility rather keep aloof from the Court, and enter the public service by compulsion more than zeal. We find traces of the crime and its terrors wherever we look—in the present and the past, in the lives of great usurpers, as well as in those of legitimate Kings. The dread of assassination poisoned the peaceful years of Cromwell, and shook the heart that never quailed in battle. It pursued Napoleon like a curse, and hurried him into one of his greatest crimes, the execution of the Duc d'Enghien. It is with perfect knowledge that Shakespeare makes the fallen Monarch anticipate his own death, and speak of "graves, and worms, and epitaphs." And the train of thought in which his *Richard II.* indulges, may be taken as a short, but eloquent, comment on what has too often been the doom of Monarchs:—

Some sleeping killed.  
All murdered! for within the golden crown  
That rounds the hollow temples of a King,  
Death keeps his court; and there the antic sits,  
Mocking his state, and grinning at his pomp,  
Allowing him a breath, a little scene  
To monarchise, be feared, and kill with looks—  
Then comes at last—

But singular among Monarchs has been the destiny of Louis Philippe. He has survived political convulsion, battle, proscription, and exile; amid all these his youth and manhood were passed. His age found him with the "gold-bound brow;" few Kings have so often been in peril from the hatred that directs itself towards the wearer of the crown as to its centre. Few have so often found reason to believe that there is a divinity that "doth hedge a King," for the hand of treason has trembled and failed as often as it has been lifted against him. Long may his life be preserved, for we look on him as one of the securities for the peace of Europe; he has a ruling mind, that can guide and govern, and when we look at the state of France, and reflect on its destinies under the dominion of a child, it is with mistrust and forebodings, not for France only, but for the world. There is a general consciousness of this danger; from it springs the hearty congratulations that arise from every quarter on the preservation of the King's life. Not the least significant is the address from the City of London, which we hope will worthily express the feeling of the people of England at large.

#### LONGCHAMPS, AND MAY FASHIONS.

We present our readers, this day, with an Engraving of that Parisian *rendezvous* of the elegant world, where continues, every year, on Good Friday, and the two preceding days, a pilgrimage, which, two centuries ago, began in motives of piety, and is now persevered in for purposes of fashion and amusement.



FASHIONS FOR MAY.

When the convent of Longchamps was still in existence, this drive was, on the three last days of Lent, filled with carriages, transporting those devotees who wished to combine the pleasures of the world with an outward observance of the duties of religion, to this sanctuary, where, on these days, the most beautiful music was to be heard. This practice continued up to the time of Marie Antoinette, who was wont to repair thither with her Court. The building, however, in the time of the Revolution, met with the fate of so many other religious edifices. It was destroyed, but fashion adhered to the place; and, at the present time, on these holy days, Longchamps presents to the spectator the most brilliant scene, and one rendered still more piquant and original, by the admixture of odd fances, and still more singular attires, which contrast amusingly with the elegance and good taste of co-tume of the really fashionable portion of the visitors. Of late years, this characteristic of the Longchamps *r  unions* has become still more striking.



FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Many English fashionables were present at Longchamps; amongst others, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, with his lady; the Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury; and several members of the aristocratic Parisian world, the *lions* and *d  lantes* of high society, then displayed the newest costumes, and the most brilliant equipages. But, alongside of these, were actresses from the Vari  t  s or Palais Royale, rejoicing in an exuberance of laces, satins, flowers, and ribbon, which made it a matter of wonder how they could compress themselves in the allotted space of their vehicles; amongst other oddities, was seen a carriage actually made of tin, painted over in plain grey, with a grey horse, in which was stationed an eccentric individual, with a long beard, who is reported to be very rich, and who appeared indifferent, if not unconscious, of the amusement he excited.

These were, however, only accidental blemishes upon the aristocratic elegance of the scene, in which new toilettes, remarkable for simple elegance and freshness, added additional charms to the fair forms and faces of the occupants of the carriages which perambulated the fashionable rendezvous. We will now give our gentle readers an idea of the most prevailing forms of toilette then witnessed.

Amongst the bonnets most prevailing at Longchamps were those of Paille de riz, trimmed either with flowers of the season or with feathers. One style of trimming which particularly deserves to be recorded is a green and white ribbon, simply twisted round the bonnet, forming into small, flat bows on one side of the crown, while on the other side the trimming terminated in a branch of weeping willow, with shaded leaves: the bonnet was lined with green crape, and trimmed inside with bows of green and white crape.

For a *blonde*, nothing can be fresher or more elegant than this style of trimming. Capotes in crape, either grey-mallow colour, pink or straw colour, trimmed with a *ruche* of the same shade, were almost universal and produced a light and charming effect. We are happy to say that the short reign of the *Pam  las* is over. Bonnets, though they retain the upward slope, and are still open and short at the ears, are made with a curtain behind, and are altogether less exaggerated in form. Another advantage of this new fashion is that toilettes are restored to favour. A very favourite method of disposing of them, is by pleating them carefully over the crown, and fastening them down on both sides with a bunch of flowers. We must not omit to mention that bonnets of very fine, fancy straw are still worn; they are lined in delicate pink-blue or lilac, trimmed with bunches of flowers—jougills and violets, mixed; pink and white hawthorn, white narcissus or primroses—in fact, all the flowers which are peculiar to this lovely season of the year.

The form of mantlets, in spite of Longchamps being passed, appears yet somewhat undecided. Those most in favour, however, hold the medium between the visit and the scarf; they are rounded at the back and descend with long ends in front. They are frequently trimmed with broad lace; the prettiest are in rather light coloured silk g  lce, those in black are too common, and, moreover, have somewhat the air of extinguishers. When the season is more advanced, lace scarfs will, it is thought, become very fashionable. Cashmeres, the constant resource of ladies at this time of the year, will continue to be worn for some time longer, unless the weather should suddenly change to a warmer temperature. At Longchamps, silks were the ruling material for dresses, made in the fashionable colours, fawn, lilac, steel-grey, dove-colour, or green. Those most in favour are made in stripes covered with a brocade pattern. Lace flounces were much worn. Flounces of the same material as the dress are not yet completely out of vogue. They are worn more for silks than for any other material; a fashion has been introduced of pleating the upper flounces into the waistband; but this, we think, has a very ungraceful effect. Fl de cheire will be a prevailing material for morning dresses. Morning dresses are made with full bodies, confined by a sash with long ends instead of a waistband.

We must not omit to add, that lilac and *peau de chine* are the ruling colours for gloves.

#### PROMENADE DE LONGCHAMPS.

Queen of Fashion, Wit, and Mirth!  
Paris! brightest spot of earth.  
What's this festival to-day?  
Whither flock thy children gay?  
Is it for a victory won  
'Neath Algeria's scorching sun?  
Is it for a trophy bright,  
De Joinville gained in naval fight?  
A new Tom Thumb, a new grapple,  
Or Abd-El-Kader and his staff?  
Why flock these myriads, Paris, say,  
Fast to thy famed Champs Elys  es?

See! Fanchon has resign'd her mop!  
Monsieur de Snip has shut up shop.  
The clerk throws down his useless pen;  
The student leaves his classic den;  
Count Calice is *militaire*;  
Attired in Fashion's nascent suit,  
The sly grisette, with eyes and lips  
Most eloquent, on tiptoe trips,  
And then the Milliners—oh Lord!  
Desert their Magasins de Modes.  
His studio the Artist closes—  
Files from his plaster—palettes—poses.  
The Chambers—centre, left, and right—  
Have in a body ta'en to flight.  
E'en the grey Invalids are come,  
And eke Lords Palmerston and  
Brough 'm.  
Oh! City of Seduction, say,  
Why rush they to Champs Elys  es?

No victory on land or sea,  
Stranger! has caused this bustling glee.  
This is the festival of Spring,  
When Fashion soars on airy wing—  
When Winter's garb is cast aside,  
And Beauty in her graceful pride,  
Assumes the robe—and light chapeau  
The supreme "ton," through Summer's glow.

Survey from Neuilly's glorious arch,  
Gay Taste and Fashion's triumph-march;  
A thousand equipages there,  
Fill'd with the gallant and the fair,  
Display the *gout* of Victorine,  
Camille, and Baudran; while I ween  
The genus masculine are seen  
Brilliant as butterflies new wing'd—  
Be-laced, be-whisker'd, and be-ring'd!  
Attired in Fashion's nascent suit,  
From hose to stock—from hat to boot.  
'Tis brave! but, come October sear,  
These glories all shall disappear!

E'en so shall we, thou city bright!  
Thy Longchamps promenade is right.  
It lends to industry some scope;  
Gives labour bread and talent hope;  
And though, perhaps, the plummy bonnet  
Holds less *within* it than what's on it,  
It may have dried the widow's tear—  
I wish we had a Longchamps here!  
O'C—L—.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Whatever may be the genius of a man, good fortune must serve him; luck—which is but a name for that which is more sacred—is the power that watches over the fortunes of great statesmen and great generals in the hour when their inspirations are deficient, and more so than Providence itself does over good men without ambition, because their reign is not of this world. This species of good fortune no one has had to a greater extent than Louis Philippe; his enemies have served him more than even his friends, and the assassins that have attempted his life have contributed immensely to consolidate his throne. Once more has the last attempt awakened and arrested in their hostile habits the French nation, carried away by the torrent of *bons mots*, personalities, and invectives against *la meilleure des R  publiques*: they are thus made to think of the value of the King's life. It ensures Louis Philippe three or four months of popularity at the important moment of the elections, where years of strong government may be obtained.

Magnificent as the *coup d'  il* was, I cannot express with how much sorrow I beheld those beautiful environs of Paris—P  ntenay aux Roses—desecrated by the crowd come to witness the steeple-chase of La Croix-Berry. If there is any animal with which we should hold sympathy, it is the horse—snuffe its trials on the field of battle, on the march in Algiers or in the Punjab. The steeple-chase with all its accidents, and not incidents of field and food, is an invention of cruelty as foolish as racing is noble and useful in maintaining the breed. I thought that the showers of rain were justly merited that fell upon the whole Jockey Club, with its leaders, MM. Guyno de la Tourdun, Prince de la Moskwa, Leon Le Comte, Vanblanc; and at their head the English representatives, Lords Cantelue, Canterbury, Exmouth; Sir Massey Stanley, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. H. Baring, &c. The French fortunately got no encouragement to continue this cruel pursuit, for the horses of MM. Cremieux and de las Marismas, the only two French proprietors in the first race, were distanced at once, and one of them sadly hurt. The *coup d'  il*, amidst the rain, was most extraordinary—not so much for the crowd as for the description of persons present. In the privileged places you might behold gentlemen of the highest rank—Brissac, Noailles, Clermont Tonnerre, &c.—mixed with all the horse-dealers, jockeys, jobbers, and blacklegs of Paris. On one side were numerous second-rate actresses, the Ozyr, Levieme, Plunkett, Duvergier, &c., with *dames galantes* no less numerous, and all under special care of most attentive cavaliers; whilst the Duchess d'Istrie, the Countess de Gouy and de Truguet, and other ladies of rank, were mostly standing on the tops of their carriages, unprotected from the pelting rain. That most amiable Prince the Duke of Nemours, who, from pressure of business, only arrived in his carriage-and-four at the end of the race, has lost still more in public estimation of the giddy throng. Sir Robert Peel, on the contrary, is thought to be sure to carry all the questions now battling in your Parliament, on account of the success on this occasion of his nephew the Captain—whose unaffected, off-handed manner, and unflinching spirit, have turned him into the greatest of heroes in the eyes of our Parisians. Besides, he is said to have netted £30,000—and a man with a large sum in his pocket, is sure to be adored here. The result of the sensation occasioned by this Steeple Chase is, that our young Nobility, who, thanks to the abolition of the law of primogeniture, have only just enough fortune to be idle, will run themselves in this heartless pursuit; in which, whilst every horse that is not a cart-horse will be tortured by our headlong countrymen until, figuratively or positively, they all break their necks.

##### SPAIN.

Our latest accounts from Madrid indicate an actual crisis with the new Ministry. M. Isturitz is already at loggerheads with his colleagues, and it is reported that he and the new Minister of Finance have already tendered their resignations. The Cabinet cannot agree as to whether the Cortes is to be called together or not. The Members who lean towards Constitutional Government say yes—the Absolutists say no. Unhappily Queen Christina, who is the prime mover in everything, joins the Absolutists, and the victory will probably be in their favour. The question of the liberty of the press also leads to difficulties. In the meantime Queen Maria Christina and her daughters enjoy themselves. "The day before yesterday," says a letter, "a concert was given in the drawing-rooms of the Royal palace; its principal object was to hear *las siete palabras* of the celebrated Haydn, executed by their Majesties, her Royal Highness, and other persons, in compliance with the Queen Mother's pleasure. The performance, which took place under the direction of Don Francisco Valdenosa, the Royal family's professor of singing, was admirable. All the parts were splendidly performed by the Queen-Mother, the Infanta, Mdle. Campuzano, the Duke de Rianzares, and MM.

Signer, Calvo, and Regner. The Queen sang to perfection, with Mdle. Campuzano, a duet of 'De Giuramento.' The Infante Don Francisco sang, with M. Regner, the basso duet of the 'Puritani,' and, with the latter, the Queen sang also a duet of the 'Straniera.' The two new *fantasias*, by Don Pedro Alberniz, were executed on the piano by the Queen and her sister. The Infante Don Francisco's daughters shone in a six-hand *morceau*, accompanied by M. Lydon. A *morceau*, for the organ and piano, was also played in admirable style by the Queen-Mother and Mdle. J. Munoz, whom MM. Alberniz and Guelbenza accompanied."

#### INDIA.

#### COMPLETE TERMINATION OF THE WAR. CONVENTION WITH THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

The half-monthly mail from India has arrived with despatches from Bombay of March 16th; from Calcutta of March 8th; from Madras of March 13th: and from China of February 27th.

The accounts they bring are highly interesting. Peace has been completely restored in the Punjab. We subjoin full particulars of the circumstances attendant on the arrangement of this happy consummation with the Government of Lahore; but, previously, in order to render our relation of the events which have occurred since the date of our previous accounts more clear, it will, perhaps, be better that we should recapitulate a few of the more important particulars subsequent to the great victory at the bridge of Sohraon, which decided the fate of the Punjab. This battle, by which the Sikhs were driven across the Sutlej, took place on the 10th of February. The first division of the British army entered the Punjab on that day. On the 14th, the Governor-General was at Kusoor, where he issued a proclamation declaring the independence of that country. The alarm of the Sikh Government was great: Gholab Singh, the Wuzer, represented to the Queen-Mother that the defeat of the Khalsa was attended with the loss of 20,000 men. He was commissioned to make terms. He sent word to the British authorities, and promised to be at Kusoor, where the Governor-General was waiting for the remainder of his army. Gholab Singh arrived four hours after his time, and was received with coldness, and was referred to the Secretary, Mr. Currie, and to Major Lawrence, the Political Agent, with whom he remained in close conference until past midnight. The terms of the Convention prescribed to him were the cession of all the country to the east of the Beas, in addition to the provinces declared in December to have been confiscated; the payment of a million and a half sterling; the surrender of all the cannon used against the British; and the total disbanding of the Khalsa army. Gholab Singh had another long conference on the 17th. The presence of the young King, Dhuleep Singh, was required in the British camp, which, on the 18th, advanced to within eighteen miles of Lahore. Dhuleep Singh came there, and was received without any salute. He then "expressed his contrition for the late hostile proceedings, and his acquiescence in all the terms and conditions imposed by the British Government." The Governor-General then ordered a Royal salute to be fired, and issued the following proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Foreign Department, Camp Lulleeanee, Feb. 18, 1846.

The chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsir, are hereby informed that his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has this day waited upon the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and expressed the contrition of himself and the Sikh Government for their late hostile proceedings.

The Maharajah and Durbar having acquiesced in all the terms and conditions imposed by the British Government, the Governor-General has every hope that the relations of friendship will speedily be re-established between the two Governments. The inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsir have nothing to fear from the British army. The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile opposition is offered by the Khalsa army, will use their endeavours for the re-establishment of the Government of the descendant of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for the protection of its subjects.

The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjab will, in that case, be perfectly safe in person and property from any molestation by the British troops, and they are hereby called upon to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings with all confidence.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,  
F. CURRIE,  
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

In the morning of the 20th the British army appeared under the walls of Lahore, where no resistance was shown. Preparations were made for sending Dhuleep Singh to his palace, under an escort of the British troops. The general order issued on the occasion is as follows:—

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Foreign Department, Camp of Lahore, Feb. 20, 1846.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General requests that the Commander-in-Chief will cause the following arrangements to be made for escorting his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to his palace, in the citadel of Lahore, this afternoon. The escort will consist of two regiments of European Cavalry, two regiments of Native Cavalry—the Body Guard to be one; one regiment of Irregular Horse, two troops of Horse Artillery, one European and one Native.

The Secretary to the Government of India, F. Currie, Esq., will take charge of his Highness and his suite, and will be accompanied by the political agent, Major Lawrence; the Governor-General's private secretary, Charles Hardinge, Esq.; the Aides-de-Camp of the Governor-General; two Aides-de-Camp of the Commander-in-Chief, one Aide-de-Camp from each general officer of division, in uniform.

The escort will be formed at the nearest convenient spot to the Governor-General's camp at two o'clock, and proceed to his Highness's camp and thence to his palace.

On alighting from his elephant a salute of 21 guns will be fired by the Horse Artillery.

His Highness the Maharajah of the Sikh nation, selected by the chiefs as their sovereign, having on the 18th inst. intimated his intention to proceed to the Governor-General's camp at Lulleeanee, attended by his Highness's Wuzer, the Rajah Gholab Singh, and other chiefs, was received in Durbar on the afternoon of that day by the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the staff being present. His Highness's Ministers and chiefs there tendered his submission and solicited the clemency of the British Government.

The Governor-General extended the clemency of the British Government to a prince the descendant of the Maharajah, the late Runjeet Singh, for so many years the faithful ally and friend of the British Government, as the representative of the Sikh nation, selected by the chiefs and the people to be their ruler, on the condition that all the terms imposed by the British Government and previously explained to his Highness's ministers and chiefs should be faithfully executed.

On withdrawing from the Durbar, the Maharajah received the usual salutes due to his Highness's exalted rank.

His Highness has since remained near the Governor-General's camp; and, as it will be conducive to his Highness's comfort, that he should rejoin his family, the Governor-General desires that he may, with all honour and in safety, be conducted by the British troops to the gates of his palace this day.

The following proclamation was issued on the 18th inst., by the Governor-General, promising protection to all persons at Lahore and elsewhere who peaceably continue in their usual employments of trade and industry.

The Governor-General is satisfied, after the experience of this campaign, that he can rely on the discipline of this invincible army, as fully and securely as he has always been confident that the day of battle, under their distinguished commander, would be one of victory.

He trusts, at present, that no officers or soldiers will pass the advanced sentries of their encampment to enter the town of Lahore, and he requests his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to give the necessary instruction to carry this order strictly into effect, as well as to protect all persons bringing provisions into the camp.

By order, &c., F. CURRIE,  
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

The report of Mr. Currie, the Secretary, of the ceremony of introducing Dhuleep Singh into his palace is highly interesting:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY HARDINGE, G.C.B., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Right Hon. Sir—I have the honour to state, for the information of your Excellency, that, in accordance with the instructions contained in the order of the Governor-General of yesterday's date, I proceeded in the afternoon with the escort ordered, and accompanied by the officers mentioned below, on elephants, to conduct the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to his palace in the citadel of Lahore.

Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's Political Agent. W. Edwards, Esq., Under Secretary of the Foreign Department. R. Cust, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Foreign Department. C. Hardinge, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor-General. Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Military Secretary to the Governor-General. Captain Cunningham. Captain Hardinge, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General. Captain Grant, ditto; Lord Arthur Hay, ditto; Captain Mills, ditto. Captain Bagot, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief; Captain Edwards, ditto. Captain Gilbert, Aide-de-Camp to General Gilbert. Captain Tottenham, Aide-de-Camp to General Smith. Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, ditto; Captain Napier, ditto; Captain Smith, ditto.

The procession was arranged in the following order:—9th Irregular Cavalry, 3rd Light Cavalry, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers; Troop Horse Artillery, Europeans; Troop Horse Artillery, Natives; Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, the Secretary with the Maharajah and suite, the Governor-General's Body Guard.

The escort was formed in open column of troops left in front commanded by Brigadier Cureton, G.B.

We proceeded in this order to the encampment of the Maharajah, about one mile and a half from our pickets, and nearly the same distance from the citadel gate of the city.

At about three-quarters of a mile from the Maharajah's camp I was met by the Minister, Rajah Gholab Singh, and some of the chiefs.

Intimation of our approach was then sent on to the Maha Rajah, that he might be ready upon his elephant upon our arrival.

On reaching the Maharajah's camp, the troops of our escort drew up, and the Maharajah, with Bhaee Ram Singh on the same elephant, came forward from his tent, accompanied by several chiefs.

After the usual salutation and complimentary questions and replies, I placed the Maharajah's elephant next to mine, and the troops having fallen in, as at first, proceeded round the walls of the city to the gate of the citadel.

On arriving, Brigadier Cureton drew up the escort in line in front of the gate—

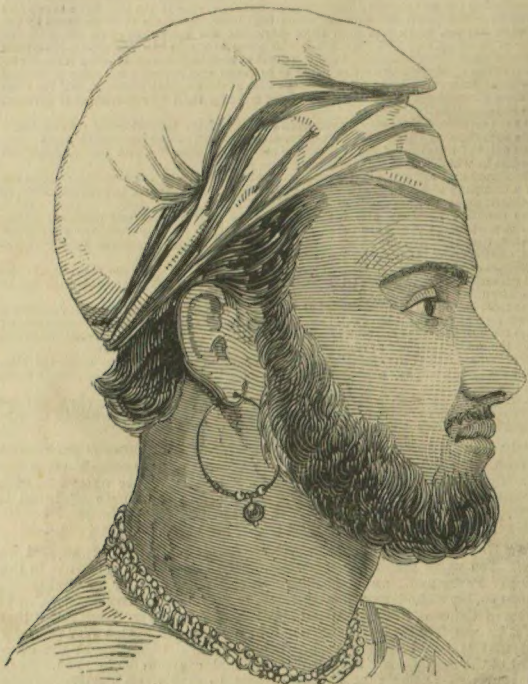






THE LATE WAR IN INDIA.—PORTRAITS FROM THE PUNJAUB.

(SKETCHED BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.)



BULBYO-SEIN, RAJAH OF MUNDI.

We resume our Illustrations of the late War with a series of characteristic Portraits of important personages in the territory just acquired by the British.

First is a striking likeness of BULBYO-SEIN, the RAJAH of MUNDI, the principal place in the above territory. It lies north-east of the Punjab, comprising several valleys with their enclosing ridges, on the southern slope of the Himalaya. The capital, which is also called Mundi, is situate at the confluence of the Suykt river with the Beas, which is here 200 yards wide, very deep, and crossed by a ferry. The Rajah's Palace is an extensive building, with whitened walls, and covered with slate: it is surrounded by a beautiful garden, containing a profusion of the finest fruit-trees and flowers. Mundi seems to be peculiarly under the influence of Hindoo superstition, and the horrible rite of *suttee*, or burning the *sati*, or widow, with the corpse of her husband, is frightfully preva-

lent. When the Rajah dies, between twenty and thirty women invariably perish in this dreadful manner, and the number who suffer among the humbler classes, is proportionate to the rank of the departed. There were twenty-five wives burnt at the funeral pyre of Bulbyo-Sein's father. The Rajah was tributary to the Sikhs, and was treated with much oppression and contumely by them: the greater part of his revenue was derived from iron and salt mines in the territory.—(See *Thornton's Gazetteer*.)

THE FAQUEER UZEER-OD-DEEN, the original of the next portrait, was, with Dhean Sing, supposed to possess more influence over Runjeet Sing than any other of the Sikh chiefs. He was one of the three deputies who had an interview with Sir H. Hardinge, after the battle of Sohraon. The Faqueer "is a fine-looking man, of about fifty, not over clean in his person, but with a pleasant and good-humoured, though crafty-looking, countenance, and his manners are so kind and unassuming, that it is impossible not to like him."—(Osborne's *Court and Camp of Runjeet Sing*.)

ALLADAD KHAN is the Khan or Chief of Tak, a thriving town of the Derajat, situate north of Dera Ismael Khan, and twenty-six miles west of the Indus. He has a revenue of about 150,000 rupees per annum, on which he lives in petty state, though compelled to pay the Sikhs a tribute of 60,000 rupees annually. To



THE FAQUEER UZEER-OD-DEEN.

something from each inhabitant, or sometimes there is one faqueer to so many small villages. The Baron heard it said occasionally, "We are too poor to have a faqueer here;" but, wherever there is one, the people generally have a pride in taking care that he is properly supported. There is often a spirit of contention between different villages most ridiculously carried on, to see which faqueer is kept best; and they seem most desirous that strangers should consider them benevolent in proportion as their own particular object is seen well maintained.

At page 313, the Baron gives a portrait of such a personage as that shown in our engraving:—

"We rode back for a mile along the city wall, and when not far from home, I descried a black faqueer dancing with his guitar, and singing praises to Govind Singh. He was standing on a lofty terrace before a handsome tomb, in which he had taken up his abode. His long black robe was lined with red; a black and white belt with astrological signs hung from his right shoulder across the left side, and a high magic cap completed his fantastic array. He had a circle of female auditors. I alighted from the carriage to view this novel spectacle somewhat nearer, and was surprised at the manner in which he danced to the melody of a very fine voice."

Again, the Baron relates these amusing instances of "the flowery discourse" of the Faqueer Sahib:—

"It began to rain, and his elephant marched close to mine. 'This will be a rainy day,' said I. 'When princes meet in the garden of friendship,' said the faqueer, 'the water-bearers of heaven moisten the flowers, that they may give out all their perfume.' I expressed my disappointment at being obliged to appear in a dark suit, on account of the non-arrival of my uniform from Loodiana, which I had ordered to be sent on to me to Lahore. He then began to tell me a long story about a tiger, who had made his appearance in a city to the terror of everybody, and how the King of the country, having heard what the tiger was doing, and found that his actions were all very noble, discovered his real nature in spite of his disguise, and, sending for him to his palace, recognised in the tiger a great Prince. 'What,' said I, 'do you compare me with a tiger?' 'Under this disguise,' he answered, 'your noble actions and your talent will betray you.' Such, in brief, was the meaning of his prolix tale."

ALLADAD KHAN, OF TAK.

avoid their oppression, he, some time since, fled to Dost Mohamed. Tak is celebrated for fine fruits—grapes, oranges, pomegranates, apples, and especially mulberries. It is surrounded by a strong and high mud wall, surmounted with towers; within, is a citadel, of burnt brick, mounted with 12 pieces of cannon. It has some transit trade, being situate on a route from east to west, which crosses the Suliman range to the north of the Golalree Pass.

RAM-SING, whose portrait is placed beneath that of the Chief of Tak, was a cousin of Sirdar Bishen Sing, son of the Jemidar, or Chief Captain, Kosheal Sing, a general officer of Runjeet Sing's Court. Ram-sing was killed at the recent battle of Sohraon.

THE SOURMEE WOMAN, in the right hand corner of the page, is a native of the vill of Ronel, in Tiknee, near Chumba, and the only village in the Alpine Punjab where the women wear turbans. Chumba lies north-east of the Punjab, among the southern mountains of the Himalaya, on the river Ravee, at the foot of a lofty peak, covered with snow. Its elevation is very picturesque and beautiful. Chumba is the residence of the Rajah of the neighbouring country, and was once "a mart of the first note" in this quarter.

THE FAQUEER BUNGA NATH, of Lahore, is a specimen of a class of scamps, who are intolerable in the Punjab; "great athletic fellows," says the Baron Hugel, "and, without exception, the most impudent beggars in the world." The Baron travelled in Kashmir and the Punjab with Mr. Vigne. His volume, lately translated in this country, and published under the patronage of the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with notes by Major T. B. Jervis, F.R.S., contains an admirable account of the Government and character of the Sikhs, to understand which is now doubly important to Europeans.

Of the faqueers, Baron Hugel relates many interesting particulars. Thus, we learn from his excellent journal, that the term faqueer actually signifies the poor man of the place. Still, every village owns a beggar of this species, who receives



DANCING FAQUEER, OF LAHORE.



RAM SING, KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF SOHRAON.



SOURMEE WOMAN OF THE ALPINE PUNJAUB.

NEWSPAPER





## MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT, K.C.B.

This courageous officer, commanding the Second Division of the army of the Sutlej, is the third son of the late Rev. Edmund Gilbert (*vide* Prince's "Worthies of Devon"), Rector of Helland, and Vicar of Constantine, in the county of Cornwall; Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, and the lineal descendant of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Kt., of Greenway and Compton, in Devonshire, who was half-brother of the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh. The Major-General was born in 1784, and entered the Indian service as a Cadet, in 1801. He served his first campaign under Lord Lake; and, subsequently, held situations of great responsibility with Sir George Nugent and the Marquis of Hastings. During the late war with the Sikhs, Lord Gough has borne ample testimony to Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert's courage, activity, and military skill.

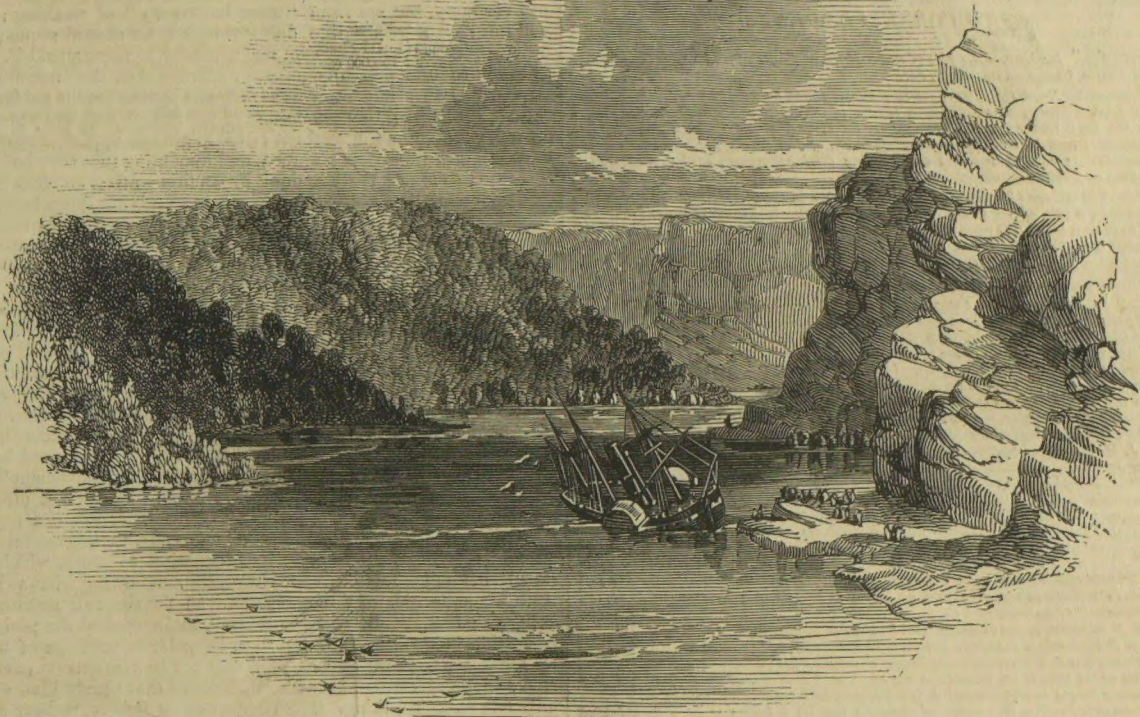


MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WALTER RALEIGH GILBERT K.C.B.

The accompanying portrait has been engraved from a miniature in the possession of a branch of the family. Truly has it been remarked by a sporting friend of the Major-General's, that "he who was so often first in the race, was now foremost in the battle;" and there are many who have witnessed the generous intrepidity with which Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert has risked his own life to save that of others, both in India and in England.

## LOSS OF THE PACKET-SHIP, "HENRY CLAY."

We regret to be obliged to record the loss of this noble packet-ship, belonging to the Liverpool line of Grinnell, Minturn, and Co. She was driven ashore on Tuesday night (March 24), about twelve o'clock, on Squam beach. The gale from the south-east was fearful; and when the ship struck, she broached to broadside on, the sea making a breach over her. Captain Nye ordered the masts to be cut away, in order to ease her; and, although she thumped heavily during the night, she remained perfectly tight until about daylight, when the keel broke off and she commenced making water. At this juncture, the second mate, Mr. Cooley, volunteered to attempt carrying



UPSET OF THE "JUPITER" STEAMER, IN THE SEVERN.

a line to the shore in the life-boat. Four of the sailors accompanied him, and they succeeded in reaching the beach, where already many persons were assembled, all eager to render assistance. Having established a communication by drawing a halser on shore and making it fast, the second mate gallantly returned to the ship, but, owing to the drift of the spars around her, he was unable to approach within several yards. He, therefore, lay off under the halser, while along it six persons made their way and dropped into the boat. Thus freighted with 11 souls, he was drawn again to the shore by a line there made fast, but, before the boat could reach it, an overtopping wave broached her to, stove in the side, and six of the passengers, of whom two were seamen, and the other four second cabin passengers, were drowned. Mr. Cooley and the other five, clinging to the wreck of the boat, were drawn ashore, and they were taken from the surf, Mr. Cooley then senseless, having been dragged down by one of the crew, who had seized and held on to his leg. As soon as he had recovered, this gallant fellow was for again attempting the rescue of those on board, amounting to more than 300 persons, of whom four were cabin passengers, two gentlemen and two ladies, the others steerage passengers and seamen. The men on the beach, however, who by this time numbered some 80 or 90 persons, dissuaded him from any further attempt, as the tide was falling and the "under tow" very strong. Meanwhile, they promised to busy themselves in establishing other lines from the shore to the ship; and as Captain Nye, who remained by the ship, had hailed Mr. Cooley while in the boat, and, as well as he could understand, had said something about sending up word to New York, Mr. Cooley at once started from the beach, and by dint of hard riding reached New Brunswick just as the Philadelphia night train was coming through, and so went on to New York. When he left the beach the ship lay about five lengths from low-water mark, on the beach, high out of the water. The wind had shifted somewhat to the southward, and the surf was subsiding, and the expectation

and the belief of the surfmen was that all on board would be saved. Captain Nye had taken every precaution, by battening down the hatches and lightening the vessel, to keep her from being water-logged; and there were on the beach a large force of men and several surf-boats, to be used as soon as the state of the sea permitted. The ship had no pilot, had had no observation for two days, and had not made the land; the weather thick and very stormy.—*New York Morning Courier of March 26.*

## SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE "JUPITER" STEAMER, NEAR BRISTOL.

On Wednesday night, the 15th instant, about ten o'clock, as the *Jupiter* steam-packet, Captain Spencer, was on her way from Cork to Bristol, with a valuable cargo of horses, bullocks, pigs, and merchandise, she ran aground in the river Avon, a little below the Hotwell House, Clifton, at Round Point, a projection in the river. The night being very dark, and the tide fast ebbing, as the water fell, she soon heeled over on her side, and a scene of the utmost confusion arose. The horses being greatly terrified, broke loose, and several valuable hunters, the property of Mr. Mason, a gentleman resident in Oxfordshire, also, eight or ten head of cattle, and upwards of 200 pigs, were drowned. The vessel, being much strained, sprung a leak, and the general cargo was much damaged. Great consternation arose amongst the passengers, upwards of two hundred in number, each endeavouring to save his own property. On Thursday morning, the shore was literally strewed with the carcasses of the animals. The vessel was got off next morning, and now lies at the entrance of the Cumberland basin.

The *Jupiter* was a fine three-masted vessel, of 200 horse power, and was placed on the Bristol and Cork station, in place of the *Sabrina*, refitting. The river Avon, from its sharp turnings, muddy and rocky banks, and from the rapid flowing and ebbing of the tides, is thereby rendered peculiarly difficult for navigation.



WRECK OF THE AMERICAN PACKET-SHIP "HENRY CLAY."



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 26.—Second Sunday after Easter.  
 MONDAY, 27.—Stothard died, 1834.  
 TUESDAY, 28.—Jupiter sets 8h. 10m. p.m.  
 WEDNESDAY, 29.—Last War with France commenced, 1803.  
 THURSDAY, 30.—Mercury rises 4h. 12m. a.m.  
 FRIDAY, May 1.—St. Philip and St. James.  
 SATURDAY, 2.—Camden born, 1551.

## HIGH WATER at London-bridge for the Week ending May 2.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	2 55 3 14 3 34 3 53 4 12 4 31 4 49 5 9 5 27 5 47 6 9 6 32				

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Ζητητής," Durham.—A series of small Maps of England and Wales is published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Strand.
- "A Subscriber."—A small work on Bookbinding may be purchased at Mr. Weale's, 59, High Holborn. The duties of a Master in Ordinary in Chancery are to report to the Lord Chancellor the number of days, and hours in each day, he has attended; and to state fully the stages, &c., of the causes pending in his office. The Masters hold their offices only during good behaviour, and are allowed a salary of £2500 a year each.
- "W."—The mirage (French) is an optical illusion in the atmosphere, by which, for example, a ship appears as if transferred to the sky, and a village in the desert as if built in a lake. We have no specific name for this phenomenon in our language unless it be the sea term looming.
- "Beta."—See the Treatise on Painting on Glass just published by James Ballantine, Edinburgh, showing its applicability to every style of architecture.
- "Nix." Belfast.—Mr. Moore was married, many years since, to Miss Dyke, a lady of great personal attractions and accomplishments.
- "An Old Subscriber." Leeds, may, doubtless, obtain the printed Report of Christ's Hospital by the courtesy of the clerk.
- "Harriet Macdonald" can only travel in the Government trains on railways at 1d. per mile, in which there is no distinction of classes.
- "An Old Subscriber" is thanked for the drawing of the relic of Lord Bacon.
- "Henry J." Gloucester.—A fine Engraving of Inskipp's "Spanish Peasant" appeared in our Journal for March 21.
- "J. J. M."—Several Sketches of Harrow Church and School appeared in No. 62 of our Journal.
- "Ailed" should address a letter to Messrs. Ackermann, Print Publishers, Strand.
- "Buriensis."—It is hard to speak in these times as to the safety of Annuity Associations: that named by our Correspondent is in fair repute.
- "A Young Bat," Northampton.—There are dozens of Manuals of Cricket, to be purchased at 6d. or 1s. each, containing the Marylebone Laws.
- "R."—The large View of Dublin will certainly be issued next month.
- "H. P." Hammersmith, should address the letter, by post, to Marlborough House.
- "Amicus," Nottingham.—"Foster on Bookkeeping," just published. "Hints on Etiquette" (Longman and Co.).
- "J. S." Glasgow, is not recommended to attempt to remove the spots.
- "H. S." Seaford, is thanked; but we have not a sketch of the Bay.
- "A Subscriber." Warrington.—"Gorton's Biographical Dictionary," 3 vols. 8vo., price about 42s., is an accredited work. The "New General Biographical Dictionary," very nearly completed, is a more extensive work, but expensive.
- "Adventurer."—The best mode of reaching the West Indies is by a Royal Mail Steamer. We are not able to answer the question as to the soldier's discharge.
- "E. H. P." should try the "Mining Journal," for full accounts of the Iron Market.
- "R. C. S." impugns the Memoir of the late M. Ude, in our Journal of last week, by stating that he was an excellent maître d'hôtel, "but no cook." We suspect this to be a statement of a frère de cuisine; and it must, therefore, be received cum grano salis.
- "E. H." is recommended to try Ede's never-to-be-washed-out Marking Ink.
- "Ignoramus."—Probably, at Peel's Coffee-house.
- "Anonymous," who writes about a new aerial machine, is recommended first to get into a basket, and then to try to lift himself with his hands. The cost of a patent is about £120.
- "C. S. W." Kirkdale.—The consent of the commanding officer is, doubtless, requisite for the discharge of a soldier from his regiment.
- A Correspondent who writes from Chilham, should address his complaint to the Secretary to the General Post-office.
- "S. S."—Exceptionable advertisements are invariably excluded from the columns of our Journal.
- "B. O. P."—No step can legitimize children born out of wedlock.
- "S. R." should address his inquiry to the Secretary of the School of Design. The price of "Jackson's Treatise on Wood Engraving" is £3 10s.
- "E. M. C."—The wills lodged in Doctor's Commons are verbatim copies. We have not room for the Charade.
- "S'il vous plaît."—Merit is the standard.
- "W. Z."—A cheap Dictionary of Gardening is announced; of which we have considerable expectation.
- "A Subscriber" is correct as to the priority of our Journal.
- "Enigma."—We have not room.
- "Σόφια."—Our Correspondent's hint shall be attended to.
- "Constant Reader."—The Clavic Attachment may be obtained at Blagrove's Rooms, in Mortimer-street; or at Addison and Hodgson's, in Regent-street. J. C. Grisi first appeared in London as Ninetta in "La Gazza Ladra," in 1834.
- "Subscriber for 1846."—The information required would extend to a greater length than we can afford at this moment, considering that we have to attend, on an average, about a dozen musical meetings every week. The coming entertainments of the week are always recorded in our columns. The Philharmonic, Ancients, and Musical Union will be open during the period.
- "W."—The third part is called by the quality of voice used by the composer; for a trio may be written for every extent of register.
- "Johannis."—Mendelssohn is married. We have the pleasure of his acquaintance; but we never asked him questions as to his religious tenets.
- "Metaphor" has two very slight chances of success, unless he possess interest: in the latter case especially.
- "L. M. R." may obtain the copy of a Will from a Lawyer; the cost, of course, depending on the length.
- "J. S." Workshop.—Mr. Lockhart is the author of "Valerius."
- "M. G. A."—Probably, southward through Switzerland to the North of Italy, for embarkation: examine the Map.
- "J. B."—The Sketch will not suit.
- "Sugar Planter." Barbice, may ascertain the desired information by application at the Government Annuity Office, 19, Old Jewry, London.
- "A Foreigner" is recommended to consult a Treatise on Railways; or the article Railway, in the "Penny Cyclopædia."
- "A Subscriber." Herne Hill.—Were the edges of the volume gilt, the charge for binding would not be unreasonable.
- "Beta" can compel the party to refund a reasonable proportion of the premium, or find another place for the apprentice.
- "J. W. A." Camberwell.—The Portrait of the gentleman named has not appeared in our Journal.
- "Timothy Tablet" is thanked.
- "Y."—Certainly.
- "Equity" had better consult a Solicitor.
- "A. X."—The Parish Constables' Act of Parliament may be had at Shaws', Fetter-lane.
- "One of our Oldest Subscribers," North Devon.—We should have availed ourselves of the communication, if our Correspondent had given his name; but we cannot insert anything upon anonymous authority.
- "Inquirer, Jun."—"Esoteric" is derived from the Greek word εσωτερος—"inwardly." It is applied to anything peculiar to a clique or art: but which cannot be so well understood by the masses. Thus, the ceremonies of Freemasonry are "esoteric," so is any joke or allusion founded upon subjects whose meaning, or point, is apparent only to a certain set. The word "technical" may give a rude definition of its meaning.
- INELIGIBLE.—"Happiness," by C. L. D.; "Spring," by H. M.

ERRATA.—In the Song in our last Number, at the 8th bar of Flute Solo, for the 5th note, D, read E; at 11th bar of Song, for first two notes, D, C, read B, A; and at last bar but two, in the Bass, add B to third chord.

THE LARGE VIEW OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN will, certainly, be issued to our Subscribers during the ensuing month.

\* By the activity of the Express despatched to Paris for this Journal, and the co-operation of the able Engravers, MM. Best and Leloir, we are, this day, enabled to present our Readers with Illustrations of the recent Events in Paris, which have absorbed so large a share of public attention. All who are acquainted with the difficulties of the art of Engraving will be able to appreciate the amount of exertion, and the almost incredible celerity, which have been indispensable to the production of these Illustrations within so short a period of the Events themselves. And, we tender our special thanks to the Parisian Artists and Engravers for their skill and promptitude on this memorable occasion.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846.

THE "fix" of public business still continues; and indeed it is rather increased in complexity than otherwise. The unlucky Coercion Bill still blocks up the path of legislation; the Opposition will not pass over it, the Government will not go round it; so there it stands, uncomfortable and annoying; neither passing nor progress-

ing, not even retrogressing which, would at all events be something positive. The most important business of the whole Empire is at a stand still, because "precedent" requires that a Bill sent down from the House of Peers should be read a first time immediately, whether bad or good; parliamentary etiquette is being strained a little too tight, and everybody begins to wonder where or when it will end. Lord Brougham is getting restless, and with his usual readiness to sneer at the House of Commons—he is such a very ancient peer—whenever he can, has begun to talk of the "utter incapacity" of the lower House, to which Henry Brougham owed all his reputation, but for which Lord Brougham expresses a contempt worthy of the Emperor Nicholas himself. Business is stopped certainly, but not from "utter incapacity" of working; men will not be "coerced" into doing things in an absurd sequence or order that has neither reason nor necessity to recommend it. Up to the introduction of this unhappy Curfew Act, the most auspicious harmony prevailed. It was as near an approach to the golden age, the saturnia regna, the millennium of politics, as we have yet seen; all was concord and agreement; the mightiest opposites were discovering how nearly they agreed, and lamenting that they had been separated so long; the Lamb of Protection—flitting emblem of the Arcadian simplicity of Agriculture—was seen lying down beside the Lion of Manufactures, which had been roaring like the voices of Furnace and Power-loom; the guileless children of Bond-street and the Carlton Club, were found laying their hands on the cockatrice eggs of the League. All was running as smoothly as a billiard ball; the dissentients were overborne and utterly overwhelmed; from both sides of the House came one voice and the strongest verification was given to the sarcasm that "when Doctors do agree their unanimity is wonderful." In fact the condition of things was too good to last; it was too perfect for such a mundane sphere as St. Stephen's; the harmony required the introduction of a discord if only for the sake of a little variety. It was according to the fitness of things that the division should be introduced by the great Leader himself; so he stopped short in the "movement" and varied the theme to Ireland and Coercion. From that moment peace departed, and concord sighed farewell. There is a natural repugnance to the question itself, and having an ungrateful task allotted to it, the House lost its inclination to work, which had shortly before amounted to an enthusiasm. Knowing what awaited them after the vacation, members prayed for the full measure of holidays; the Premier sternly refused, and curtailed the period of recreation of three days of pleasure, in order to gain one of work. Of what use was his zeal? Men will not be virtuous on compulsion; industry cannot be coerced, at least that hearty kind which only can effect anything. The House met on Friday, to hear a few ineffective speeches made to so limited a number of members that the assembly could at any time during five or six hours have been "counted out." Another adjournment of the first reading so strongly insisted on was carried; but on Monday, nature, outraged by the Premier's unreasonable industry, and zeal for work and labour out of time, revenged itself. There was "no House!" Members took the holiday that Peel refused to give them; no exertions of the little less than frantic Secretary of the Treasury could whip in the mystic number. The visages of Hibernian representatives were visible through doorways, grinning at the distress of the official, and refusing to cross the threshold and be counted. Why should they help the Government out of the scrape? They were not sent there to lock the doors of a nation at sunset! So the Speaker counted and paused, and Mr. Young rushed through lobbies and libraries in search of stray members; but the fates were against him, and even the Commissioners of Pavements joined with them for his discomfiture. While one member only was wanting to complete the number, Dr. Bowring was voyaging westward from the Bank in an omnibus, and from the state of the streets, arrived only in time to be too late! Little did the driver of that obstructed omnibus know the value of his passenger to the nation, or the consequence of being five minutes behind time, with a Legislator. The doctor has demonstrated in a Letter to the Times that but for this accident he should have been in his place, the required forty would have been made up, a House would have been formed, the debate would have proceeded, and a whole week—for to that the loss of time actually amounts—would have been saved to the Prime Minister, the Parliament and the Empire. The extreme value put by Sir R. Peel on the time of the House, and his refusal to allow the usual holidays at Easter, for the sake of making quicker progress, render this loss of time the more remarkable; the obstinate determination to have the Coercion Bill read a first time, before going on with the other measures of the Government, appears every day more unaccountable.

THE Post-Office has again furnished Mr. T. Duncombe with an opportunity of exposing abuses, defects, and mismanagement. He discharges the task he undertakes on these occasions with admirable skill and boldness, and certainly the answers he elicited from those who felt bound to defend the establishment were not wholly satisfactory. We do not speak of the publication of the Directory, which is a most useful work, nor do we think it a matter of complaint that the compiler should derive a profit from it. But we wish it had been more clearly made out, whether the letter carriers are compelled to collect the information for that work to serve the Government or an individual; and, in either case, as a revenue is derived from the publication, these men ought in justice to be paid something for their trouble beyond their official salary. The knowledge on their part that their labour does benefit a superior officer, by imposing on them extra labour, is calculated to cause great discontent; it would appear that the Post-Office is in a state of semi-rebellion. This should at once be remedied. The other points alluded to more directly concern the public. Not a single improvement has ever been made by the Post-Office that was not forced on it by the public; it was, so to speak, beaten into mending its pace, and keeping up with the changes in conveyance and locomotion. Very much remains to be done; the fees for the early delivery of letters should be abolished; they are a direct and positive abuse. The system is not defended by the Government, and if vigorously attacked will be given up; it is only maintained as all ancient and reverend abuses are maintained, because it is old; the malpractice has continued so long that it has grown respectable. The effect of the abuse is well known to a large portion of the public, but Mr. Duncombe puts it in a very striking point of view:

A public institution ought to be for the equal benefit of all. No man, because he paid more than another, ought to have his letters sooner. That was not the principle on which a Post-Office should be established. To illustrate the nature of this early delivery, he would take the case of Chancery-lane, occupied chiefly by lawyers, many of whom submitted, like idiots, to the extortion which prevailed under the system. A man who resided at No. 1 on the third floor paid the extortionate fee, whilst a man on the first or second floor did not submit to it. The letter-carrier in going his round passed the doors of these two, but delivered the letters to the person on the third floor, and went up Chancery-lane, delivering in the same way the letters of those only who paid the fee, and passing the doors of all others. He then came back to the bottom of Chancery-lane and commenced there with his late delivery letters to those who did not submit to the extortion.

From what fell from Mr. Cardwell we gather hope that this will be remedied; he says if the victims of this abuse "do not think it too much trouble to favour the Treasury with the particulars of the grievance under which they labour, he undertook to have it fully redressed." The course is obvious; Chancery-lane must agitate, and all other alleys, courts, and lanes where merchants and lawyers most do congregate must assist. This "ancient practice," as Mr. Cardwell calls it, will then be abolished or modified. It is

such official admissions as this that give such motions as Mr. Duncombe's, great public utility.

THOUGH the Corn-Bill and the Tariff are for the present suspended, yet speculation as to their ultimate fate is still indulged in; rumour gives to Sir R. Peel a majority of thirty in the Peers, in favour of the Corn-Bill; but when it will reach that assembly the boldest politicians dare not anticipate. On the other hand, an immediate dissolution is spoken of as not improbable.

## POSTSCRIPT.

## THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE. LATEST PARTICULARS.

We find, by the latest Paris papers, that, after all, there is a strong opinion that there was some political motive in the regicidal act of Lecombe.

The *Débats* of Wednesday says: "At twelve o'clock this day, Lecombe was conveyed in a hackney-coach from the Conciergerie to the prison of the Luxembourg. He has been interrogated by the Chancellor and the six Commissioners appointed by the Court. At five o'clock, Lecombe was brought back to the Conciergerie, the prison of the Luxembourg not being yet completed, notwithstanding the exertions of the operatives, who labour night and day. It is believed, however, that the prison will be ready for his reception to-morrow. Lecombe affects a tranquillity which his features belie; whilst, on the contrary, he appears to be internally agitated in no small degree. The gun with which the crime was effected was likewise brought to Paris yesterday. Lecombe, in the examination which he underwent at Fontainebleau, is said to have exhibited a degree of dejection which is not in accordance with the energetic character attributed to him. It is now certain that Lecombe, a sportsman by profession, when committing the crime, did not use his own gun, which was found at his lodgings. He procured the gun which he fired on the day of the crime by means which will be revealed during the course of the trial."

The *Journal de Toulouse* of the 18th instant, when publishing the telegraphic despatch, dated Paris, the 17th, which announced the attempt of the 16th, subjoins to that publication the annexed article:—"The following fact, which appeared at first insignificant, acquires some importance in consequence of the attempt mentioned in the foregoing telegraphic despatch. An elevated functionary of our city received three days since a letter dated Paris, the 17th of April, and signed with a fictitious name. In this letter the death of the King was announced."

The King continued to receive congratulatory addresses from the public bodies of the State, the Bishops and the clergy of the principal dioceses, the different corps of the army, &c.

The following is the address agreed to at the meeting of British residents in Paris on Wednesday:—

"May it please your Majesty,  
 "We, the undersigned British subjects now in Paris, beg leave to approach your Majesty with the expression of our sincere congratulations on the providential escape of your Majesty from the atrocious attempt made by a reckless assassin on your sacred person. Most heartily do we unite with the people of France in recognising, in the fortunate escape of your Majesty, the continued protection of Divine Providence; and we trust that this expression of sympathy and respect, coming from British subjects, may find a favourable acceptance with your Majesty; the preservation of whose life we, in common with your loyal and devoted people, feel to be most important to the well-being of France, and to the general peace of Europe."

ADDRESS FROM THE CITY OF LONDON TO LOUIS PHILIPPE.—On Thursday, the Court of Common Council, on the motion of Mr. Wire, agreed unanimously to present an address of congratulation to Louis Philippe, on his recent providential escape; and a similar address of the Court of Aldermen having been submitted to the Common Council, it was adopted as the address of the Corporation.

DEADLY CATASTROPHE IN CASHEL.—A dreadful accident occurred on Monday, at Cashel, by which, it is supposed, a great number of persons have been killed, and upwards of 100 bruised or maimed in a greater or less degree. It appears that, about half-past six o'clock, an immense number of labourers employed by the Relief Committee assembled in the market-place to hear some person lecture on the improvement of their moral habits, giving up smoking, &c., when suddenly the floor gave way with a frightful crash, and all were precipitated to the ground. Forty-seven were removed to the hospital, but further particulars of the casualty have not yet been received.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO LONDON.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, and attended by the Royal suite, took their departure from Windsor on Monday afternoon, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, from the Slough station, for Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty's journey to the London terminus occupied exactly thirty-two minutes; the Queen having given special direction that the distance should not be performed in less than half an hour.

DEATH OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.—We regret to announce the demise of the above Princess, which took place at Berlin, on Tuesday (last week). Her Royal Highness had been in an ill state of health for some time, arising from a cold she caught last summer, from which rheumatic fever ensued. The deceased Princess was the fifth daughter of the late Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, and was born the 13th of October, 1785. On the 12th of January, 1804, she married his Royal Highness, Prince William of Prussia (uncle to the King of Prussia), by whom she has left issue, the Princes Adalbert and Waldemar of Prussia, the Princess Elizabeth, married to Charles, Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, and the Princess Maria, Consort of the Crown Prince of Bavaria. Most of the members of her august family were present at the moment of her dissolution.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

BANQUET TO THE MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor gave a splendid banquet to her Majesty's Ministers, at the Mansion House.

Amongst the company were Sir Robert Peel, the Premier of England, and Lady Peel; the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess of Morley, the Earl and Countess of Ripon, the Earl and Countess Dalhousie, the Earl and Countess Jernyn, the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, Viscount and Viscountess Emlyn, Viscount Hill, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord Howden, the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Lady Denman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Lord and Lady Wharnclyffe, Lord Somerset Grenville, Lord and Lady Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady Ashley, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, the Lord Bishop of St. David's, Sir James and Lady Graham, the Hon. William and Lady Gladstone, Admiral Sir George and Lady Cockburn, Mr. Bingham Baring and Lady Harriet Baring, Sir George and Lady Clerk, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Lady Tindal, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Vice Chancellor and Lady Shadwell, Lord and Lady Langdale, the Cursitor Baron and Mrs. Banks, Dowager Lady Abinger, the Solicitor General for Ireland, the Attorney General and Lady Thesiger, the Solicitor General and Lady Kelly, Mr. Henry and Mrs. Fitzroy, Mrs. G. and Mrs. Dawson, Sir Henry and Lady Goring, Miss Pantou, Mr. and Mrs. Cripps, Mr. John Masterman, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Johnson, Mr. Robert Peel, Sir W. Molesworth, Lord Viscount and Lady Canning, Lord and Lady Hawarden, Aldermen Sir C. Hunter, Lucas, Sir Peter Laurie, Farebrother, Copeland, Humphrey, Sir W. Magnay, Gibbs, Wood, Sir G. Carroll, Hooper, Sir J. Duke, Farncomb, Hughes Hughes, Musgrove; Mr. and Mrs. Delane, Mr. Michell, Mr. Richard Lambert Jones, Mr. Deputy Brown, Mr. Charles Farebrother and Mrs. Farebrother, the Bishop of Calcutta, &c.

After the accustomed toasts to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor rose and said that it was a high distinction which belonged to him, as chief magistrate, that he was honoured with the presence, on this occasion, of her Majesty's Ministers. That honour was gratifying to him in the extreme, because he perfectly well knew that the high and important duties which devolved upon them as Ministers of the Crown were such as to enable these distinguished individuals to spare but a few hours from their official duties. Hence it was that their presence was the more gratifying to him. He made no allusion to politics, because he felt that that was neither the time nor the place for their discussion; and although he was aware that the conduct of the right hon. Baronet who was at the head of the Government would be approved by those who were assembled in the hall, he would not press it upon their attention. (Cheers.) He was sure they would join in the sentiment he had to propose—"The Health of her Majesty's Ministers, and Long Life and Happiness to Sir Robert Peel."

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. Sir Robert Peel rose and spoke as follows:—"My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, it is my duty, on my own part and that of my colleagues in the service of her Majesty, to return to you our grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have been pleased just now to confer upon us. We are deeply sensible of the value which justly attaches to the possession of the confidence and favourable opinion of the City of London. We well know that the merchants and residents of the City of London, from their vicinity to the seat of Government, and from their ready access to the best intelligence—from their wealth, their high character, and their respectability, are perhaps better qualified than any other portion of her Majesty's subjects, justly to estimate the motives of public men, and to appreciate the results of their policy. (Loud applause.) We are, therefore, most anxious to deserve and to possess the good opinion of this great city, and we consider it to be no sacrifice; but, on the other hand, we rejoice in the opportunity of marking our respect for this great community by attending here on the summons of the chief magistrate of the City of London. (Great applause.) The Lord Mayor has justly observed, that this is not the place nor occasion upon which to introduce any controverted topics of political policy; but I trust I may, without exaggeration or arrogance, state that it has been the earnest desire of her Majesty's servants, during the period they have been honoured with her Majesty's confidence, to promote to the utmost of their power the comfort, welfare, happiness, and prosperity of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. (Great applause.) I trust that I may, without arrogance or exaggeration, state that during the period we have held power the lustre of the British arms has not been tarnished—that peace at home has been preserved without any harsh exercise of authority or any undue enforcement of the law, and that peace abroad has been maintained without the sacrifice of any British interest, and without the compromise of the national honour. (Great applause.) These things we have done, and I trust they have entitled us to the approbation of the citizens of



London. (Great applause.) Whatever may be the differences of opinion which may prevail in this room on the measure of public policy adopted by the Government, there is one point upon which I am sure we shall all be unanimous. We all desire to mark our respect to the City of London and its Chief Magistrate, and I am sure you will all receive with satisfaction and drink with enthusiasm the toast which I shall now propose, that of "The Health of the Lord Mayor and Prosperity to the City of London." (Loud applause.)

The Lord Mayor returned thanks for the high and distinguished honour conferred upon him by the First Minister of the Crown, and declared his determination to maintain and preserve the rights and privileges of his fellow citizens. His lordship proposed as the next toast, "The House of Lords," and coupled with it, "The Health of his Grace the Duke of Cleveland."

The Duke of Cleveland, in returning thanks, said he was most unexpectedly called upon to answer for himself and the branch of the Legislature of which he was a member. He felt duly sensible of the honour conferred upon that body, and felt confident that they, not an unimportant branch of the constitution, had rendered already essential services to the country. Similar occasions for such services might again arise; and he would say that, while the House of Lords would continue to be the protectors and upholders of the Monarchy, they would still evince, as they ever had, the strongest sympathy for the best interests of the people. The noble Duke concluded by proposing, as the next toast, "The Health of the Lady Mayoress." (Applause.)

The Lord Mayor returned thanks; and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the rest of the ladies, retired to the drawing-room, where a rich musical treat was prepared for their entertainment.

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of Sir James Graham and the House of Commons;" a toast which was received and drunk with all the honours.

Sir J. Graham said, that in the presence of so many members of the House of Commons, who, both by their station and their ability, were so much better qualified to return thanks than himself, he was painfully conscious of his own inability to address the assembly on behalf of the great and powerful body to whom the compliment proposed by the Lord Mayor had just been paid. In allusion to the office he had the honour to fill, he must admit the support which he had at all times received from the City authorities in his endeavours to maintain the public peace; and it was with pride and satisfaction that he knew that in this great metropolis, containing nearly two millions of population, life and property were more secure than in any other capital or remote town in the civilised world. This arose from the uniform support which her Majesty's servants had received from those who from time to time filled the exalted station which the Lord Mayor now so worthily held. With regard to the House of Commons, composed as it was of the representatives of a free people, there necessarily must be serious differences of opinion, but he was quite sure, that however they might differ as to the mode, all were animated by feelings of loyalty to the Sovereign, and of deep attachment to the interests of the country, and that their efforts were directed to the single object of promoting, according to the best of their judgment, the extension of commerce, and the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of the whole community. On behalf of that body and himself, he begged to return their sincere thanks for the honour conferred on them. (Applause.)

Sir Robert Peel then rose, and addressed the company in the following terms:—The Lord Mayor has been good enough to permit me to give a toast. That toast is not one which, I believe, has been placed in the list prepared by the Lord Mayor, and, therefore, in proposing it, I am departing most certainly from the established usage which prevails on these festive occasions. But I feel, notwithstanding, the utmost confidence that it is a toast which will be received by you with the utmost satisfaction and enthusiasm. I beg to propose to you "The Health of the King of the French." (Loud cheers.) I believe that under any circumstances that toast would be acceptable to your feelings. (Hear, hear.) It would be acceptable to your feelings on account of the high personal character of the King of the French—on account of the friendly relations which have so long subsisted between this country and France, and the maintenance of which uninterrupted is of such importance to the peace and welfare of Europe, and it must be peculiarly acceptable to the City of London on account of the manner in which the French Monarch has graciously received the representatives of this important city, and expressed his cordial satisfaction in receiving from them a tribute of their esteem and respect. (Hear, hear.) But events have recently occurred which I am sure will make you more than ordinarily anxious to join in this toast. (Loud applause.) It is important that we should show that the cry of indignation raised in France at the base, cowardly, and infamous attempt at assassination should be re-echoed on the banks of the Thames. (Loud cheers.) It has pleased Almighty God to frustrate the repeated attempts which have been made to assassinate that great Sovereign, and permanent good has resulted from those attempts. They have given the King of the French an opportunity of exhibiting that degree of personal courage, fortitude, and heroism which he possesses, but which he is debarred, by his high position, from showing in the field in the command of his armies, and to a gallant people like those of France—a people eminent for their bravery—I can conceive nothing more calculated to recommend the King to their affection and attachment than these signal instances of courage, which that illustrious personage has always displayed under the most trying circumstances under which he has been placed. (Cheers.) I am confident it will be most agreeable to every Englishman to mark his indignation against these detestable crimes, and to offer their sympathies to that illustrious lady, the Queen of the French, who has shared the monarch's adversities, and participated in his dangers, and who, by her high character and virtues, has thrown a lustre upon the exalted position which she holds. (Cheers.) It will be equally agreeable to mark your sympathies on the occasion with the noble family of the King of the French—noble not only by birth, but noble from the fact "that all the sons are brave, and all the daughters virtuous." (Renewed cheers.) I am confident that, by drinking the toast with enthusiasm, you will concur in my earnest prayer that it may long please Almighty God to protect the life of that Sovereign for the benefit of his own country and the advantage of the world; and that, by the continuance of that life, the bonds of peace may be cemented between this country and France, as that, while it endures, is the best guarantee afforded for continued tranquillity throughout the world, for the advancement of civilisation, and for the promotion of the social interests of all classes of the great community. I propose, "Health and long life to the King of the French." (Loud cheers, enthusiastically reiterated.)

The toasts which followed in succession from the chair were those of "The Judges" (responded to by Chief Justice Tindal)—"The Bar" (acknowledged by the Attorney-General)—"The Aldermen"—"The Recorder"—and "The Sheriffs." After which, the company retired to join the ladies in the drawing-room. The distinguished visitors to the Lord and Lady Mayoress did not separate until a late hour.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

### FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Monday, between twelve and one o'clock, an elderly female, named Jane Baas, was killed a short distance from the Wilham Station. The inquest on the body was held on Tuesday at the Albert Hotel, near the station, before Mr. Codd, one of the Coroners for Essex, and from the evidence it appears that the poor creature had been receiving parochial relief from the Union Workhouse, and on return home, instead of taking the footpath which passes under the line, and which the Company had so formed for better security, to avoid crossing it on a level, she crawled up a slight embankment and proceeded to pass over the rails. At this moment, the eleven o'clock train from London was coming up, and the engineer had shut off the steam to stop at the station. On perceiving the deceased on the line, he immediately sounded the whistle. She seemed, however, not to take any notice of the approaching train, and, in a few moments, the buffer of the engine caught her on the chest, and, with great force, dashed her on the up line. On the train being stopped, the guards instantly ran to her assistance, and found her quite dead. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," considering that not the slightest blame could be attributed to the officials of the Company.

On Tuesday afternoon a pointsman, named Jennings, died at Chelmsford from the effects of a severe injury which he received by a cattle train on Sunday night at the station of that town. He was detaching the coupling of the engine from the trucks, in order to take some on. He had done so, and unfortunately on leaving did not take the usual precaution of passing over or under the buffers, but went in front, or between them, and the engine slightly backing, the engineer thinking it necessary to unshackle the coupling, the poor fellow was caught between the buffers and severely injured internally. He was removed home in the greatest suffering, and it is a matter of much surprise how he could have survived so long.

An inquest was held on Tuesday evening, at Guy's Hospital, on the body of Roger William Gray, aged 29, an engine driver on the Cambridge line of the Eastern Counties Railway. Thomas Cowell, a fireman, said that on Wednesday (last week) he was on an engine with the deceased, on the line near Broxbourne, taking a passenger train down to Cambridge. They had stopped at Broxbourne, and were not going at full speed. The deceased laid hold of the break, and looked back for the purpose of counting the number of carriages. In doing so, he overbalanced himself and fell, his head striking against a post on the line. Witness went to his assistance, after he had stopped the engine, and took him to a shed, where he was attended by a medical man. The same day he was brought to the hospital. The deceased died on Sunday morning last, from serious injury to the brain, the skull being extensively fractured. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

**CURIOUS SUICIDE OF A BOY.**—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Lord Nelson, Nicoll's-row, Church-street, Shoreditch, on the body of William Thomas Figgess, a boy, aged nine years, who committed suicide, by hanging himself. The deceased was the son of a poor woman, residing in Vincent-street, Shoreditch, and, some time since, fell from a ladder, and, in his descent, struck his head against a wall. He was ill for several weeks afterwards, and complained very much of pains in his head. On Sunday morning he went out to play, as he said, but, shortly afterwards, his mother heard some one call out, "Here's your son hanging on the stairs;" and, on going to the spot, she found her child suspended to the balusters by a piece of cord, which he had made fast round his neck. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity."

**SUDDEN DEATHS.**—On Wednesday, Mr. W. Baker held two inquests on the bodies of persons who had died suddenly. The first was held at the Cooper's Arms, High-street, Poplar, on the body of Charles Pouplett, aged 37. The deceased was a shipkeeper aboard the *Adelaide*, lying in the East India Dock. On Tuesday night last, he entered the cabin in apparently good health, and whilst crossing to his berth, he dropped to the floor insensibly. Mr. Baillie, a surgeon, was called in, but life was quite extinct. His death was attributable to an attack of apoplexy. The second inquest was held at the Black Horse, Kingsland-road, on the body of Charles Webb, aged 69. The deceased was an inmate of the Shore-

ditch workhouse. On Friday (last week) he dined with his son, who resided in Christopher-square, Moorfields, and whilst eating his dinner his hands suddenly dropped by his side, and he fell backwards in his chair a corpse. Mr. Davis, a surgeon, who was called in, said he had died of apoplexy. In each case a verdict of "Natural death" was recorded.—On Wednesday evening an inquest was taken at the Ship, Stones'-end, Borough, on the body of Mr. James Langley, aged 39, lately filling the situation of confidential clerk in the firm of Messrs. Teasdales, Symes, and Co., solicitors, Fenchurch-street. About nine o'clock on the previous morning, the deceased entered a Camberwell omnibus at the Elephant and Castle. When the vehicle reached Stones'-end, deceased was suddenly taken ill. He was immediately attended by Mr. Alcourt, shipowner, Coal Harbour-lane, who stopped the omnibus, when he was conveyed to the surgery of Mr. Olding, where he died in a few minutes. The brother of the deceased was passing at the time, and identified him as he was being conveyed in. Deceased had been attached to the above firm from his boyhood. Verdict, "Visitation of God."

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Advices have reached us from the Cape of Good Hope to the end of February. The excitement that had arisen along the frontier from apprehensions of an inroad by the Caffres was subsiding, the latter being perfectly satisfied with the resolution of the Governor not to proceed with the erection of the proposed fort beyond the colonial boundary.

The Birmingham Peace Association have just forwarded an address to the citizens of New York, signed by their chairman, Joseph Sturge, and earnestly remonstrating with them on the subject of the present dispute about Oregon, and urging the friends of peace in that city to use all their influence to prevent war.

The *Frankfort Gazette des Postes* of the 17th states that all Eastern Galicia is in commotion. The gentry had excited the peasantry not to lay down their arms until Government had accorded their rights, and Good Friday was fixed for a general rising. The authorities of the districts of Bochnia, Rzeszow, Tarnow, and Sandeez, had all been put on their guard. Two regiments of infantry had been marched to Tarnow, and the town put under martial law. The rebel Szelak had several thousand peasants under his orders, of whom 260 had horses. At present he was near Sansk, and two regiments were marching against him. Upwards of 20,000 troops had entered Galicia. The German inhabitants were in great alarm. At Lemberg all was tranquil.

It is stated in the *Cologne Gazette*, on the authority of a letter from Pesth, in Hungary, that the banker Stamez, of Vienna, has recently purchased a large Hungarian estate at the price of 1,800,000 florins. This acquisition has been made, it is remarked, for account of the King of the Low Countries, who has conceived the idea of employing it in the formation of a colony of about 2000 German families, in order at once to double the value of the property.

A Correspondent at Warsaw writes on the 8th inst. to the *Universal German Gazette*:—"We are informed that the negotiations between the Governments of St. Petersburg and Rome are suspended for the moment. This is more than probable, as the Roman clergy are strongly implicated in the Polish conspiracy, and the Russian Government wishes to ascertain the real facts before it makes any concessions in favour of the Court of Rome."

We learn by a letter from Naples, that two English and a Neapolitan engineer have obtained the grant of the railroad from Naples to Barletta, and the continuation from Beinde to Otranto, on depositing 30,000 ducats, as caution money. The works are to be begun immediately, and carried on with all possible expedition. The commerce between Illyria, Dalmatia, and Istria will be greatly benefited by it, and the journey from Naples to Trieste may be made in from fifty to fifty-four hours. A new treaty of commerce and navigation between the Neapolitan and Austrian States is said to be under consideration.

A letter from Lemberg, in Galicia, of the 7th, states that the greater portion of the bands of peasants who continued under arms had been dispersed, but that assassinations were daily taking place. Count Golevski had been attacked on the previous day by a body of the peasantry, and murdered. In the town of Styria a peasant, who had taken a very active part in attacking the chateaux of the Nobles, had died of his wounds, and was interred with extraordinary pomp. The public authorities, both civil and military, attended, and military honours were given—a circumstance so unusual and improper, that it disgusted, not only the Poles, but the Germans, and especially the officers of the army.

Our letters from Italy state that the agitation in Lombardy increases. Field-Marshal-General Radetzky has demanded more troops. Some of the public functionaries at Milan have been found dead in the streets, shot by air-guns.

The *Post Ampt Gazette* under date of Posen, April 13, states that though order has been to all outward appearance restored, there still reigned a kind of dull feeling of uneasiness. Excesses had been committed at Raguen, where several of the public functionaries had been insulted. A sentinel on duty had met with some indignity, and had discharged his musket at the party, who had taken to flight. No one was wounded, but the military authorities had published a notice cautioning the inhabitants to refrain from such conduct for fear of more fatal consequences.

A letter from Constantinople, dated April 7, says:—"The late modification of the Corn-laws has caused some speculation here in maize for your market. It must cost 30s. a quarter, freight and sale charges included. When the good people of England get accustomed to this grain they will find out that not only does it make capital bread, but puddings and tea cakes fit for Kings to eat."

By Athens journals to the 9th inst., it appears that there was still much excitement in the Chamber of Representatives. In the sitting of the 7th, M. Daras, the deputy for Syra, informed the President that he had just been assaulted in the Chamber itself by General Grizoliti. M. Grivas said that the general intended only to inflict a little corporal discipline upon M. Daras, but that he had interfered and prevented any blows being given. M. Daras wished to make a speech on the occasion, but the President informed him that he could not allow him to do so until the affair should have been regularly inquired into. Several of the deputies complained of this conduct of the President as partial, and demanded that M. Daras should be heard. A great confusion ensued, in the midst of which the President broke up the sitting.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of March 25, states that a deputation of the nobility of Livonia has been summoned to that city to draw up a new set of regulations between the nobles and peasants of Livonia. Some high functionaries have been joined to them to direct their labours.

A solemn mass was celebrated on Monday in the church of St. Jacques, Brussels, by order of the Queen of the Belgians, in thanksgiving to God for the miraculous preservation of her Royal father, the King of the French. The Queen, and all the military and civil authorities, and the majority of the ambassadors at this court, including M. Pecci, the Pope's nuncio, were present.

According to letters from Berlin the question of a Constitution for Prussia was still under discussion in the Council of Ministers; but the accounts given of the progress of the question are very contradictory. A Frankfort journal publishes a letter from Berlin, stating that at the last conference 14 Ministers and the Prince of Prussia were present, and that the Prince and six of the Ministers voted against the project, whilst eight Ministers voted for it, giving a majority of one in favour of a constitutional system.

The town of Ostend has voted the sum of 2500 francs as a prize for the regatta which will shortly take place there. English, Belgian, and other yachts will compete for it.

The *Universal German Gazette* states, on the authority of letters from Riza, that the cholera has just penetrated into Russia from Persia, and has advanced as far as Casan and Orenburg.

The *Echo de l'Orient*, of Smyrna, states that the accounts from Syria continue to be satisfactory. The whole of the Lebanon is perfectly quiet, and, at all appearance, this tranquillity is becoming more and more confirmed every day. The two Turkish commissioners, Chekib Effendi and Emin Pacha, were still at Beyrout, and were likely to remain there for some time. The question of the mixed districts had, however, not been definitively settled.

Baron A. de Humboldt has just been nominated Doctor in Philosophy by the University of Erlangen (Bavaria). This is the 19th honour of the same kind which this savant, called by W. Schlegel, "the circumnavigator of the Sciences," has received from various universities. The number of decorations which have been presented to him by Sovereigns is even still greater.

The *Océanie Française*, which was published at Tahiti, and the articles in which were frequently so very hostile to England, has ceased to appear. The ex-editor, M. Giroux, is on his way to France.

A rather ridiculous riot took place at Aix-la-Chapelle on Easter Sunday. According to very ancient usage, the bakers have presented to their customers yearly on this festival a Paschal cake, but this year 113 of them published a joint notice that they would not continue to observe it. The workmen of the manufactories, disappointed of their expected treat, assembled before the houses of the coalition-bakers, shouting *our Paschal cake!* and at length proceeded to break windows, and commit other acts of violence. The police endeavoured to disperse the mob, but they being too weak, it became necessary to call out the troops. Upon this the multitude dispersed, without its having been necessary to resort to violent means.

The *Moniteur* publishes despatches from Algeria of the 13th inst. On the 6th, General Jossouf, after a force march of 14 hours, overtook a large column of Ouled Nayl emigrants, and captured an immense booty. The General describes the demoralisation of the tribes in the Desert of Tittery as very great, because, although continually submitting to the French, they resume the offensive at the earliest possible opportunity.

The *Courrier de Nantes* states, that in consequence of the success which has attended the cultivation of the sugar cane in Egypt, according to the system adopted in France, Mehnet Ali has determined to establish two refineries, and that some workmen who had been employed in erecting one at Nantes, have been engaged by the Pacha for the same purpose, and are on their way to Egypt.

The *Courrier Français* asserts that General Narvaez is the object at Bayonne of a special surveillance. It is said that he has in vain demanded from the Ministry the authorisation to proceed to Paris, and it is added that the Duchess of Valencia, who has joined him at Bayonne, will speedily return to Paris, to repeat the solicitation for the permission which has been refused her husband.

THE LATE EARL OF ERROLL.—The remains of the late Earl will be removed on Monday next, from Portman-square, to Wimbledon, Surrey, there to be interred. The Queen Dowager visited the noble Earl's afflicted family on Wednesday.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The season has arrived wherein nature and art seem to contend in boon rivalry as to which shall lavish the greatest amount of munificence upon life. The courtier now takes his fill of pride, pomp, and circumstance—for spring is to him the season *par excellence*; for the lover of rural sounds and rural sights, the woods are harmonious with thousands of natural orchestras—the fields gorgeous in array—such as the cunning of man's hand could never contrive.

Take but the humblest lily of the field,  
And, if our pride will to our reason yield,  
It must by sure comparison be shown,  
That on the regal seat great David's Son,  
Arranged in all his robes and types of power,  
Shines with less glory than the simple flower.

While, for the lover of manly sports and exercises, there is a banquet spread, so rich and various, that the bill of fare threatens to cloy his appetite, even before he can settle himself to the feast. No year, since the instinct of sporting developed itself into a system in this country, were its appliances ever so prodigally provided as in that upon which we have entered. Local societies, for promoting the popular pastimes, are everywhere springing up; for—we write it with satisfaction—the spirit of asceticism is fast subsiding in districts where once it was despotic; and the high-class sports, such as racing and yachting, have assumed a national importance, not inferior to any of our social institutions.

Yacht sailing will rescue the navy of Great Britain from a shame that never ought to have attached to it; surely the best seamen in the world deserved the best ships. But the best craft in our fleets, it is notorious, are the vessels Jack won from the Frenchman. The cause of this anomaly is one so plain that it is only wonderful how those supposed to be learned in such lore could venture to act as if they had not read it. All improvements in naval architecture submitted to the French Minister of Marine, he is bound—on certain conditions—to grant trials to: it was not until after years of persevering effort, and upon the understanding that he should be at all the cost, that Mr. Porter could induce the Admiralty to allow captains of men-of-war to test the merits of his anchors. Lord Belfast built the *Waterwitch*, and the English Government bought her, that we might have one barky that could sail; and now the same nobleman has another on the stocks—with a similar view, it is said! Mr. White, of Cowes, is able to do for the British Navy more than a Board of never so many Lords of the Admiralty, with unlimited resources at their command! To the sport of Yachting we shall, probably, be indebted for vessels of war fitted to sail with the navy of other nations.

The turf, more popular as a pastime than ever it was, is now likely to divide with its rival the honours of social service. So long as racing was conducted upon the principle which first distinguished it, much good was done to our rural statistics. When it became notorious that only the horses "meant" by the ring could win, the spirit of the breeder began to languish and decay. The Jockey Club has come to the rescue; and though they have certainly not done enough, it is a thing to be thankful for that they have done so much as they have. The disclosures made during the October Meetings of 1844 at Newmarket, and subsequently at that place and in London, in the cases of Sam Rogers, William Day, John Day, jun., and Messrs. Stebbings, Bloodworth, Barrett, Braham, and Crommelin, prove that a system was (and no doubt is) in existence on our turf, by which robbery and chicanery made the fortunes of a class of men tolerated, nay, indeed, patronised, by the racing circles.

When more stringent rules are established to frustrate the machinations of sharp practitioners—when laws are enacted, not only to banish defaulters from our racetracks, but all who can be shown to have acted as commissioners for them—when, in short, racing shall be governed by a code to be interpreted in the spirit of honour, and not by the letter of special pleading—then the turf will be a sport beneficial to English rural interests, and worthy the countenance of English gentlemen. Racing will never be in a legitimate state until the horse is understood to be its chief agent—and not merely the Leg.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—A great anxiety to back Best Bower had the effect of springing him to 11 to 1 for the Chester Cup, and to make him quite as good a favourite as Sweetmeat: the Weatherbit not mentioned, and the general betting flat and unimportant. The Derby transactions were not by any means extensive, but they had the effect of improving the positions of Tom Tulloch, Spithhead, Tibthorpe, and Fancy Boy: the favourite was not backed. The following were the prices:—

SOMERSETSHIRE STAKES.			
3 to 1 agst Intrepid	7 to 1 agst Lord Saltoun (t)	8 to 1 agst Glancaster	7 to 1 agst Queen of Tyne
LANDOWNE STAKES.—2 to 1 on Burlesque.			
CHESTER CUP.			
11 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (take 12 to 1)	20 to 1 agst Pollish	30 to 1 agst Pedometer (t)	35 to 1 agst Inheritress
11 to 1 agst Best Bower	20 to 1 agst Miss Burns	40 to 1 agst Clumey	40 to 1 agst Crim. Con.
20 to 1 agst Coranna	30 to 1 agst Mermald	50 to 1 agst Glossy	
2000 GUINEA STAKE.—6 to 4 agst Tom Tulloch.			
DERBY.			
9 to 2 agst Sting	22 to 1 agst The Traveller	35 to 1 agst Lago	
11 to 2 agst Tom Tulloch	22 to 1 agst Spithhead	40 to 1 agst Malcolm	
20 to 1 agst Brocardo (taken, afterwards offered)	27 to 1 agst Tibthorpe (t)	40 to 1 agst Tugnet	
	30 to 1 agst Fancy Boy (t)		
OAKS.			
12 to 1 agst Queen Anne	20 to 1 agst Cuckoo	25 to 1 agst Astonishment	

THURSDAY.—A very large attendance, but more talk than betting. All that we need say in the way of introduction will apply to two or three of the Derby nags, and chiefly to Tom Tulloch, who has been backed for upwards of twelve hundred pounds in the course of the week, and in several bets has been taken at evens against Sting. Spithhead and Tibthorpe are also advancing in favour, and a few fresh outsiders are adding a trifle to the field money—not before they were wanted, for, of a verity, the book-makers on this race are not likely to get back their "scrip" money.

CHESTER CUP.			
7 to 1 agst Hesselstine's lot (t)	20 to 1 agst Miss Burns	30 to 1 agst Coranna	
11 to 1 agst Sweetmeat (t)	20 to 1 agst Vitula	33 to 1 agst Magnet	
12 to 1 agst Best Bower	25 to 1 agst Pedometer	40 to 1 agst St. Lawrence	
15 to 1 agst Weatherbit	25 to 1 agst Inheritress (t)	50 to 1 agst Glossy	
20 to 1 agst Pollish	28 to 1 agst Clumey	50 to 1 agst Roderick	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.			
6 to 5 agst Tom Tulloch (t)	7 to 1 agst Tibthorpe (t)	1000 to 50 King Charles (owner to ride) (t)	
5 to 1 agst Lago			
DERBY.			
9 to 2 agst Sting	23 to 1 agst Fancy Boy	1000 to 20 agst Draco	
5 to 1 agst Tom Tulloch (t)	30 to 1 agst Lago	1000 to 15 agst Premier (t)	
20 to 1 agst Spithhead	33 to 1 agst Phœnicus	1000 to 15 agst Maid of Hamp-	
25 to 1 agst Tibthorpe	40 to 1 agst Malcolm	ton colt (t)	
25 to 1 agst Brocardo	40 to 1 agst Crown Prince		

### BATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Lansdowne Trial Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 50 added.  
Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque .. .. . (Crouch) 1  
Mr. Wall's The Crown Prince .. .. . (Wakefield) 2  
The Weston Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 25 added.  
Lord G. Bentinck's Gentil .. .. . (Nat) 1  
Lord Caledon's f by Simoom, out of Pergama .. .. . (Marlow) 2

The Somersetshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 100 added. Two miles and a distance.  
Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of Tyne .. .. . (Nat) 1  
Mr. O'Brien's Lord Saltoun .. .. . (Frances) 2

### WEDNESDAY.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each.  
Mr. J. Sadler's f. by Venison, out of Temper .. .. . walked over.  
The Dyrham Park Stakes of 15 sovs each, with 100 added.  
Mr. Godwin's Dexterus, h. b. .. .. . (Crouch) 1  
Lord G. Bentinck's Blackbird .. .. . (Nat) 2

The Bath Handicap, of 20 sovs each, with 20 added.  
Mr. Herbert's c. by Venison, out of Pet, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb (J. Sharpe) 1  
M. G. Dumble's Kosin-the-Bean, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb .. .. . 2

The City Cup of 100 sovs., added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.  
Mr. Wall's The Crown Prince, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb .. .. . (J. Sharpe) 1  
Mr. A. Johnstone's Brother to Sir Henry, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb .. .. . 2

RAILWAYS.—The Ashton Branch, connected with the Manchester and Leeds Railway, was opened to the public on Monday last.—The 1st of June is now named as the day on which, in all probability, the Brighton and Chichester line will be opened in its whole extent. The works are proceeding very rapidly, and the telescope bridge over the Arun at Littlehampton has been in operation for some time.—The proceedings, with a view to the "winding-up" of Railways, continue. On Monday, a meeting of the shareholders and scripholders, holding separately or jointly in the Direct London and Manchester Companies, was held at the London Tavern. It was convened by Mr. Pocock, an original subscriber in both companies. A noisy and most unseemly discussion, or rather squabble, during which seldom fewer than ten or twelve persons were speaking at the same moment, took place. A formal resolution, calling upon the directors to wind up the affairs of the companies, and protesting against any further expenditure of the deposits, was at length carried.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY.—Sir William Boothby, Receiver General of Customs, died on Tuesday morning. He was the husband of Mrs. Nisbett, the popular actress, who is now, for the second time, a widow.

DEATH OF MR. TEGG, THE PUBLISHER.—We have to record the decease of Mr. Thomas Tegg, the wealthy publisher, who died on Tuesday last, in his 72nd year. Mr. Tegg was, indeed, the architect of his own fortune: for many years, he kept a small retail shop nearly opposite Bow Church, and there, by untiring industry, accumulated considerable property. He next removed to No. 73, in Cheap-side, the large house with a handsome stone front, built by Sir Christopher Wren. Here Mr. Tegg greatly extended his business, and became a publisher on a large scale; reprinting many costly standard works at prices suitable to the times, and thus doing a real service to literature and authors. By the republication of Dr. Adam Clarke's edition of the Bible, Mr. Tegg is understood to have cleared a large sum; as well as by publishing many books of merit for young persons. Thus, by printing, and by purchasing largely from other publishers, Mr. Tegg must have gathered a very extensive stock; and have died wealthy. He was, some years since, nominated Sheriff of London and Middlesex; but paid the fine of £400 to be excused from serving the office; which sum, by the consent of the Corporation, has been appropriated towards establishing an exhibition at one of the Universities, to be enjoyed by students who have been pupils in the City of London School.



## ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.



LECOMTE SHOOTING AT KING LOUIS PHILIPPE.

In great part of our impression last week we gave a brief account of an attempt made by a man named Lecomte to shoot Louis Philippe on the previous Thursday, at Fontainebleau. Our announcement was translated from the *Journal des Débats* of Friday, which was received last Saturday morning by express. We now give a detailed account of the event. On Thursday afternoon (last week), says the *Débats*, the Royal family had taken a drive at Fontainebleau after a boar hunt which lasted until near five o'clock. The King, Queen, Madame Adelaide, the Prince and Princess of Salerno, and the Duchess of Nemours, were in a *char-à-banc*. The Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville were on horseback. M. de Montalivet, who accompanied the King, was seated by his Majesty on the first bench of the carriage, which was not attended by any escort. Some officers of the 1st Regiment of Hussars, who had been at the hunt, galloped near the carriage doors, with Captain Brahaut, the King's orderly officer. From the moment of the King's departure for his drive, an individual whose head was covered with a handkerchief was concealed behind a wall in the private park holding in his hand a gun levelled at the Royal equipage, but the attempt was adjourned until the return of the Royal party, because, according to the supposition of that man, the King would be better placed to receive the shot at about six yards from the mouth of the gun. The individual thus posted like a poacher who is waiting his prey was, as may have been anticipated, the person named Lecomte.

Lecomte is 48 years of age; he was born at Beaumont (Côte d'Or); he is a vindictive and violent man, ill conducted, of limited intellect, and of a detestable reputation. He is unmarried, and at one time resided in the Rue du Colyse, in Paris.

Lecomte is said to have served, before the year 1830, in the Royal Guard, with the rank of non-commissioned officer, during the expedition to Spain, and he subsequently made the campaign of the Morea. He received in the first of the two campaigns the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Having left the service, he entered as wood-ranger in the household of the Duke of Orleans. It was after 1830 that he was appointed chief guard of the Royal domain at Fontainebleau, after having passed in succession through all the inferior ranks. During those several periods he every year accompanied the King in his drives at Fontainebleau. Lecomte was treated with the greatest indulgence, inasmuch as he had always ill-discharged his duties. About eighteen months since, he resigned his situation in a letter filled with the most insolent expressions. A thousand efforts were made to induce him to retract and to use becoming language. But he was obstinate and persisted in his resolution. He was offered half-pay, although he had no right to any. He then formed the strange idea of demanding the value of his half-pay in money. This was refused. From this cause Lecomte conceived a violent hatred against his former masters, and in particular against M. de Saligny, Conservator of the Crown Forests, whom he is said to have threatened with his vengeance. After having carefully concealed his mode of life during three months, he reappeared on the 16th of April in the park of Fontainebleau, armed with a regicide gun. Lecomte enjoys the reputation of being one of the best shots in the Department of the Seine and Marne, and it is said that he could strike a fawn at the distance of 150 yards.

We left him ensconced behind a wall to wait the return of the Royal family. The approach of the Royal carriages was heard. The King's *char-à-banc* was perceived coming out of the small park of Avon and entering the private park called the Pheasants' Preserve. The King was seated on the first bench,

having the Count de Montalivet at his left. The Queen was seated beside the Princess of Salerno, on the second bench; Madame Adelaide and the Duchess of Nemours on the third; and the Prince of Salerno, the Queen's brother, on the fourth. The carriage, drawn by six horses, preceded by an outrider, passed close to the wall of the small park at a brisk trot. The assassin was at his post, mounted on a heap of fagots, his double-barrelled gun levelled skillfully at a height calculated to kill, and resting on the wall. The Royal equipage approached, but in place of finding himself on a level with the King's head, as Lecomte had expected, he met that of Count Montalivet whom he perfectly well knew. He was then obliged to make a rapid but incomplete movement, and to change the direction of the gun. The trigger was drawn—the shot was fired, at about 12 yards' distance, and the charge, composed of balls of musket size, cut the fringe of the *char-à-banc* above the head of his Majesty. The wadding of the gun fell on the Queen's knees.

A second shot was fired in the same direction. The King exclaimed, "It is nothing—it is the conclusion of the shooting party!" and added, to the postillions "Well, go on to the château." When the report was heard, the little Prince de Wurtemberg exclaimed, "that's a salute for good papa." The carriages then continued their course. At the noise of the two shots, one of the grooms, named Millet, who followed the King's carriage, approached the wall, jumped on his saddle, crossed the wall, and pursued the assassin. "I will capture you living, or lose my life," exclaimed he. Lecomte turned round, and endeavoured to defend himself. He was of prodigious strength, and Millet, notwithstanding his courage, incurred much danger, but he was quickly assisted by the officers of hussars who had followed the King, and who had galloped round the wall, as well as by M. de Labadie and M. de Brahaut, orderly officers of his Majesty. The assassin surrendered and confessed his crime, expressing regret that he had not accomplished his object. Lecomte is a man of lofty stature, dark complexion, with a habit of staring, and a countenance expressive of strong passions. He wears mustachios and an imperial. "I was too hasty," said he, with an expression of bitter sarcasm. He wore a blouse as a disguise, and covered his face with a handkerchief, but he was otherwise neatly attired. His gun was an excellent weapon and of considerable value. Lecomte was conducted to the town prison in the midst of an immense multitude, and it was with difficulty his guards could protect his life from the furious crowd, who, from imprecations, were proceeding to violence. The officers of the hussars finally succeeded in pressing through the multitude, and delivered him up to the keeper of the prison. The King's Attorney-General and the examining magistrate soon after arrived, and Lecomte, during an interrogatory which lasted two hours, confessed that he had come to Fontainebleau well determined to kill the King. During the evening the entire town was brilliantly illuminated. Joy succeeded to indignation. Providence preserved the King, and it was a complete festival at Fontainebleau in consequence.

The news of the attempt against the King was known in Paris at 11 o'clock on the same night. The Minister of the Interior was at a party at the British Ambassador's. He immediately apprised the Keeper of the Seals, and the Attorney-General, who proceeded at midnight for the Royal residence. The King, during the afternoon, wrote several letters—one to Marshal Soult, the President of the Council; one to the Minister of the Interior; and one to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Queen despatched an express to her daughters. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Fontainebleau the following morning. The Duchess of

Orleans, the Princess de Joinville, the Duchess d'Aumale, and the Duchess of Saxe Coburg, travelled in the same carriage. A *Te Deum* was sung in the chapel of the Castle. The entire Royal family assisted at it. When Count d'Aphony, the Austrian Ambassador, who was about to proceed to Vienna, heard of the attempt, he immediately gave counter orders, and adjourned his departure. Lord Palmerston immediately addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a letter for his Majesty.

The Peers and Deputies crowded to their respective chambers, where the news of Lecomte's crime became the object of general indignation.

The account of the attempt produced a most painful sensation in the Chamber of Deputies, on Friday. The speech of the President, in announcing it, was hailed with loud cheers and cries of "Vive le Roi!"

The King and Royal Family returned to Paris at one o'clock, on Saturday, and shortly afterwards the members of both Chambers repaired to the Tuilleries, to congratulate his Majesty on his providential escape. About the same time, the Second Legion of the National Guard of Paris, which had been convoked on the Place Vendôme, to receive its officers in presence of the Prefect of the Seine, debouched in the Carrousel to the number of about 4000, and a deputation of its officers was preparing to proceed to the Palace, when the King himself descended into the court, holding the Count de Paris by the hand, and accompanied by the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier, the Prince de Joinville, and all the Ministers. His Majesty passed before the lines of the Legion, and afterwards, taking his station in front of the central pavilion, the National Guards filed before him, and saluted him with the most enthusiastic cries of "Vive le Roi!" The King appeared in excellent health and spirits. The Queen and Princesses of the Royal Family witnessed the review from the balcony.

The following are the addresses of the two Chambers to the King, and his Majesty's answers:—

The Duke Pasquier, Chancellor of France, in presenting the Peers, said:—"Sire,—I come here not to make a speech to the King, but to present the Chamber of Peers, as soon as all the members shall have entered the room—and I must wait for a long time, for they are very numerous. The sentiments which their presence here silently expresses to you, are the sentiments of all France."

The King replied:—"I appreciate the propriety of the reserve which you have imposed upon yourself; and I am not on that account the less touched with the step taken by the Chamber of Peers. The expression of the feelings of the Chamber is always dear to me, but it becomes still more so under the present melancholy circumstances. I do not speak of myself. I only think of the danger which my family has run. It is pleasing to me to receive this new testimony of the affection of the Chamber of Peers."

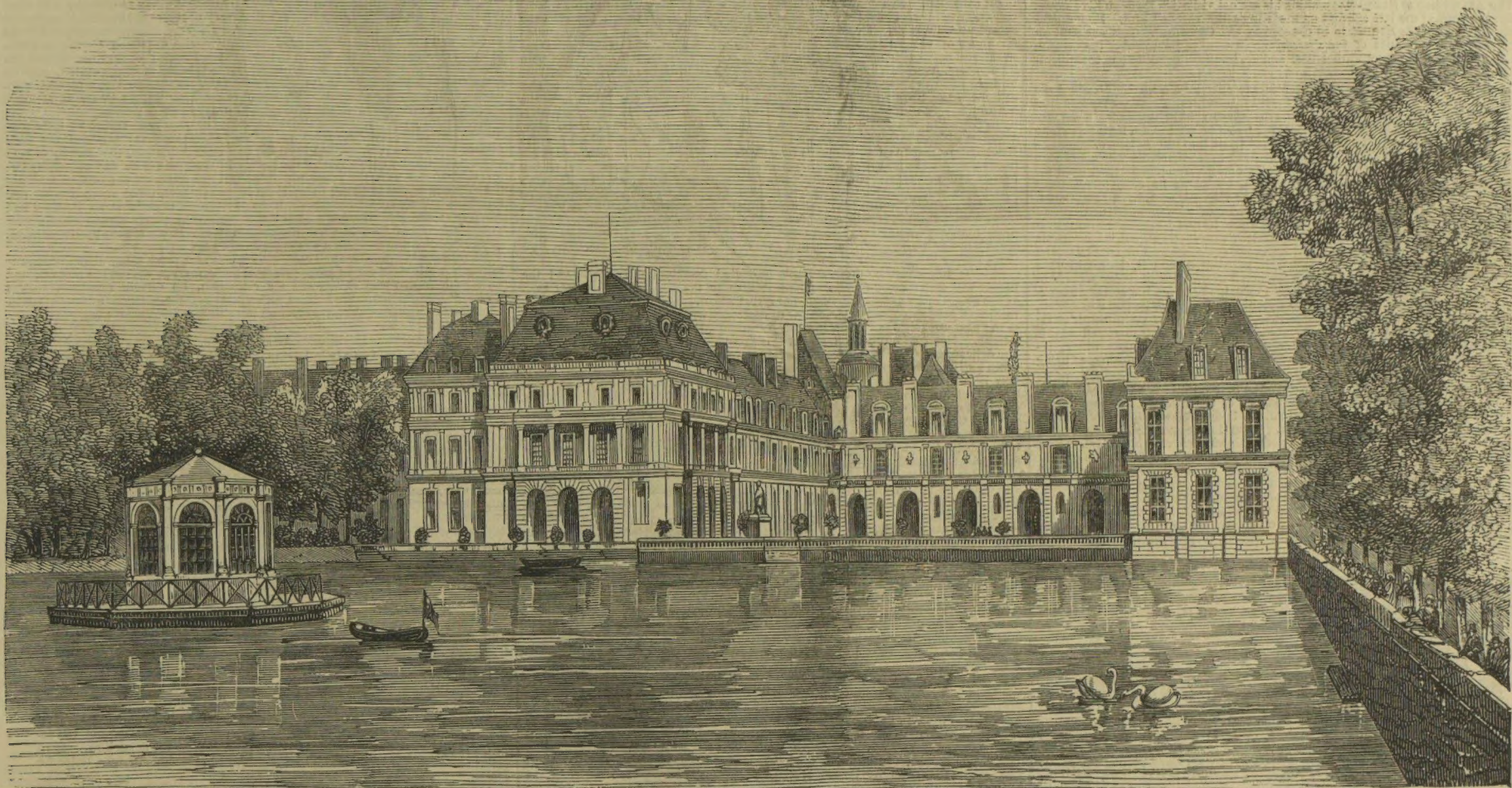
M. Sauzet, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, said:—"Sire, the whole Chamber of Deputies comes to you with the expression of its emotions and wishes. All shades of opinion and all ranks hasten to congratulate you on your preservation, as they would have hastened to defend you, to serve as a rampart between the crime and you. Our language, sire, is the faithful echo of the country. At this moment a long cry of indignation and of devotion rises from one end of the kingdom to the other. France, that ancient country of loyalty, so hospitable to all unfortunates, so generous even to its enemies, is roused at the thoughts of those disgraceful attempts from which it thought its repose freed for ever; but its confidence is not discouraged; it knows that a wretch may disgrace its soil, but that he cannot compromise its institutions nor dishonour its renown. It



ARREST OF LECOMTE BY MILLET, A GROOM OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.



ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.



PALACE OF FONTAINEBLEAU, FROM THE AVENUE OF MAINTENON.

knows that assassins have been discovered among the most noble people, and that they have armed themselves against the best of kings (Loud cries of "Vive le Roi"). But He who protects Kings and protects the people does not allow His designs to be thus crossed. It is to Him that it belongs to maintain the great missions which He has given, and to consecrate the elect of nations with the inviolability of his person. He has visibly stretched forth his hand to shield your august person. Sire, let us bless Providence—let us congratulate the country—let us congratulate that Queen whom we always see at your side, as the devoted companion who always shares your perils, and as the angel of virtue she shields you from them. Let us congratulate those Princes to whom we entrust with confidence the future prospects of the country and our liberties, and that Royal child; for the protection accorded to you affords him a hope that you will be allowed to accomplish your task of forming his youth, and of preparing, by the lesson of your trials, your courage, and the affection of your people, the accomplishment of his precious destinies." (This speech was followed by loud cheering.)

The King replied:—"I am too much moved by what I have just heard—too much penetrated by the sentiments which you have expressed with so much eloquence, as those of the numerous assembly which surrounds me as well as the Queen, my family, my sons, and grandsons, to express all the emotions which fill my heart. I leave it to your own hearts to understand what is passing in mine, and which I am totally unable to express. You will perceive, without my expressing it, how painful is the feeling to me, not of the danger which I myself have run, but the thought that my family was exposed to share the danger. I trust, with you, that Divine Providence will continue to watch over us, and that there will remain of those deplorable attempts but the remembrance of the indignation which they excite, and of the testimonies of affection and devotedness which they call forth around me. (Cries of "Vive le Roi!") France is well aware how much I am devoted to her—it is for her I wish to live, and my whole life

shall be consecrated to her happiness and her prosperity." (Loud acclamations greeted the termination of this address.)

The Paris papers express the deepest indignation at this atrocious attempt upon the life of the King, and the event has called forth a general expression of attachment to his person. The *Débats* asserted that there was a political motive in the attempt, but the other journals deny this in indignant terms. The *Débats*, however, persists in this view. Our contemporary says:—

"It appears that we have made ourselves guilty against society, perhaps against the dynasty and even the monarchical system in France, by having said that we found it difficult to believe that the crime committed by Lecomte was purely a private crime, perpetrated under the inspiration of private vengeance, the motive for which was unaccountable. We shall not reply to the silly invectives thrown upon us on this occasion. Let those who like believe that in firing at the King of the French, the assassin did not seek to kill the Chief of the State, but only the head of a family. We, for our parts, do not think that we deceived ourselves in expressing a contrary opinion in declaring that we saw a political crime in an attempt at regicide. We base our excuse most naturally on the past. Were the attempts of Fieschi, of the Pont Royal, of Alibaud, of Meunier, of Darmes, and of Quenisset, private crimes? Justice, we trust, will succeed in bringing to light what has passed in the mind of the wretch who has added his name to this list, which was, alas! already too long."

On Sunday morning, Duke Pasquier and M. Hebert, the Procureur-General repaired to the Conciergerie, to put a fresh interrogatory to Lecomte.

He is said to persist in denying that he had accomplices, and when his crime was spoken of, he, with that morbid vanity which has marked the conduct of similar villains, exclaimed that he had committed no crime—his act was *un attentat*. The police had searched his residence, where they found some fragments of letters addressed to the King.

The *Constitutionnel* states that, almost immediately after the attempt of Le-

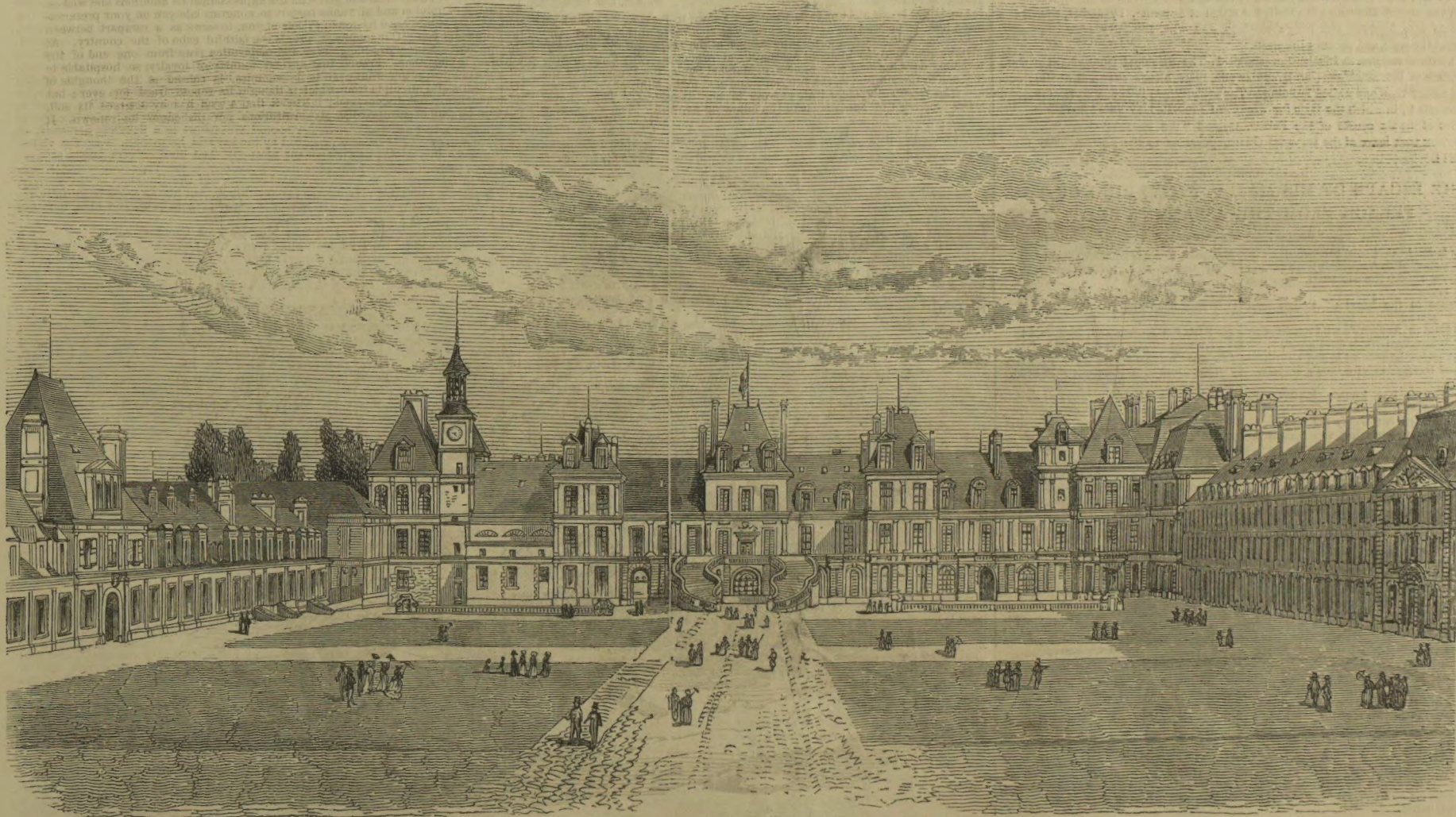
comte, the King wrote to Queen Victoria, to inform her Majesty of his escape.

On Sunday, at one o'clock, the King, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince, and Princesses of the Royal Family, and holding the Count of Paris by the hand, received in the Throne Room the Municipal Corporation of Paris, who were presented by Count de Rambuteau, the Prefect of the Seine. The Count expressed to the King the profound indignation with which the attempt on his Majesty's life had inspired the population of Paris, and their affliction that such an act should have taken place. The Count's expressions were warmly responded to by the acclamations of the members of the Corporation. The King, much moved, replied to this striking manifestation by thanking, in warm language, the municipal body for their loyal and affectionate sentiments. The conclusion of his Majesty's address was greeted with loud cries of "Vive le Roi! Vivent la Famille Royale!"

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

On the morning of the King's return from Fontainebleau, the 2nd Legion of the National Guards, to the number of nearly 5,000 men, assembled in the Place Vendôme, upon the occasion of the re-election of their officers, demanded, with one voice, to be led to the Tuilleries, to congratulate the King upon his providential escape. This manifestation caused a profound sensation in Paris, and was hailed with satisfaction by all the friends of order and peace.

The preliminary examination of Lecomte, which commenced at the moment when he was arrested, was directed by M. Dignan-Desaix, Procureur du Roi, and M. Bandelair, Juge d'Instruction. Immediately after the arrival of Duke Pasquier and M. Hebert, the Procureur-General, minute search was made in the enclosure where Lecomte had been standing, and on the different points which he allowed he had gone over. All the details of the search are not known, but the *Constitutionnel* says it is able to affirm that the result of the examination and investigation has furnished proof of his not having had any accomplices. Lecomte still exhibits the same firmness; he speaks but little; his look has something



THE "FAREWELL" COURT, FONTAINEBLEAU.



wild and determined: his colourless complexion, his angular features, and his abrupt movements announce resolution carried to audacity.

The *Presse* says:—"During the journey of Lecomte to Paris he exhibited the greatest *sang froid*. He conversed with the officer of *gendarmérie* respecting the details and preparatives of the crime. He attributes his missing to the precipitation with which he got up on the heap of fagots, when he heard the Royal carriage coming sooner than he expected. For three days he refused all food, and it was only in the carriage, on his way to Paris, that he consented to eat a morsel, and drink a glass of beer."

The officers of the National Guard of Paris, being at the muster on Sunday last, got up impromptu a dinner to celebrate the King's happy escape from assassination. The most loyal toasts and speeches were given and received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Archbishop of Rouen was making his annual visitation through his diocese, when the news of the late attempt on the King's life reached him. He immediately ordered a "Te Deum" to be chanted in the Cathedral. This was done on Sunday, in the presence of the Prefect, the General in command of the district, all the civil and military authorities, and an immense concourse of the inhabitants.

The following details respecting Lecomte are extracted from the *Journal des Débats* of Monday:—"Lecomte arrived at Fontainebleau on Thursday morning (last week), at two o'clock, by the Nemours coach; after remaining a few minutes at an inn, and taking, it is said, two glasses of wine and a light repast, he went and concealed himself in the forest, and crept into the enclosure, where he awaited the King's passage. It appears that he was there the whole forenoon without any body disturbing him. He made every arrangement, not only for the crime he meditated, but also for his escape, on which he counted. Several ranges of fascines which he had heaped up for that purpose, have been found. They were placed against the wall, whereby Lecomte was to have fled, at the other end of the enclosure, opposite to that where he had established his surveillance post. Had it not been for the groom Millet's energetic attack, it is probable that the assassin would have escaped. From the enclosure wall he could descend into the forest, where, being long ago well acquainted with it, he might have baffled every pursuit. Millet has been promoted to the rank of under *piqueur* in the King's stables, and will also have a gold medal. Lecomte has already undergone several examinations. When questioned as to the crime he had committed, he exclaimed, "Ce n'est pas un crime de tirer sur le Roi; c'est un attentat." He persists in maintaining that he has no accomplices. The papers seized at his lodgings are solely relative to his pretended grievances; grievances which, according to his notions, he would have avenged on the person of the King, as being the author of the whole evil."

The *Journal de Fontainebleau* says,—"To the first questions addressed to him, Lecomte replied proudly that he was the author of the attempt, and that he did not wish either to escape or conceal himself. It is since known that when he said so he thought he had struck his Majesty. When, subsequently, he discovered his mistake, he expressed his deep regret at not having effected his object. Since his capture, Lecomte has refused to taste any description of food. He merely drinks pure water, and passes his entire time lying on his bed, his head covered with the skirts of his frock-coat. He asked for a razor, and appeared much disappointed that he was refused. On Saturday he was taken from his prison and conducted to the spot where he committed the crime, and he there described his preparations with the most imperturbable coolness. He had even taken the precaution to cover the barrel of his gun with leather, to prevent the reflection of the sun from betraying his position."

A private letter from Paris states that, from the private examination of the assassin Lecomte, before the magistrates, at Fontainebleau, there is reason to believe that he had some accomplices among the Carlists.

Millet, the groom, who arrested Lecomte, has, by his promotion to the place of *piqueur*, a large increase of wages. He has now 4000 francs a year, whereas, as a groom, he had only 1200 francs.

The preparations for the trial, by the Court of Peers, are going on with activity. The Court of Peers met on Monday, at one o'clock, in the Council Chamber, to deliberate on the measures to be adopted in consequence of the Royal Ordinance of the 17th inst. The Chancellor was in the chair. M. Hebert, the Procureur-General, and M. Bresson, the Advocate-General, being introduced, the former addressed the Court with a statement of the attempt on the King's life. The Court, after having deliberated, came to the following decision:—"The Court of Peers—taking into consideration the Royal Ordinance of April 17—taking into consideration, moreover, Article 28 of the Constitutional Charter—having heard the requisitory of the Procureur-General, and having deliberated thereon, acknowledges the presentation by the said functionary of a copy of his complaint against the perpetrator and accomplices of the attempt against the King's person, committed at Fontainebleau on the 16th of the present month—does hereby order, that, by the President of the Court, and by such Peers as he may designate to replace him in case of absence, there shall be forthwith proceeded the previous examinations required for carrying on the prosecution; does, moreover, order, that, in the course of such examinations, the functions attributed to the Council Chamber by Article 128 of the Code of Criminal Instruction shall be filled by the President of the Court, Count d'Argout, Baron de Barante, Count de Pontecoulant, Count de Bondy, Baron de Fraville, M. Laplagne Barris, M. Persil, President de Gascq, President Bouillet, Baron de Crouseilles, President Legagneux, and M. Mesnard, which aforesaid Peers shall draw up the report; does also order that the rules and proceedings of the criminal instruction, in such cases laid down, shall not be departed from; does further order that the letters, gun, and all other articles relating to the present case, be, without delay, lodged with the registrar of the court; does further order that the citations and other acts performed by ushers of the ordinary courts of justice shall be performed by the ushers of the Chamber; and, finally, does order that the present decision shall, with all diligence, be carried into effect by the Procureur-General. Deliberated on and ordered at the Court of Peers, at Paris, this 20th day of April, in the Council-Chamber, by us, the undersigned."

[Here follow the names of the Peers present—229 in number.] A meeting of the British residents and visitors in Paris was held on Wednesday, at Lawson's Hotel Bedford, to consider of an appropriate address to his Majesty the King of the French, on the occasion of his late providential escape from the atrocious attempt of an assassin.

#### THE ENGRAVINGS.

By the zealous co-operation of our Parisian artists, we are enabled to present our readers with the annexed Engravings of the Event detailed in the preceding columns.

The first Illustration shows the Royal *char-à-banc* entering the Pheasants' Preserve; and the wretch Lecomte firing at the King.

In the second Engraving is shown the arrest of Lecomte, by Millet, one of the grooms who followed the King's carriage, and who, instantly after the firing, crossed the wall, and secured the traitor.

The third and fourth Illustrations show—1. The principal front of the *chateau* or palace of Fontainebleau—an irregular pile, resembling a group of distinct edifices rather than one united building. The architecture is of the style of the age of Francis I., in which the taste for ornament prevailed to an elaborate extent. 2. One of the six courts of the Palace, termed "the Farewell Court," wherein Napoleon took leave of the Imperial Guard, previous to his retirement to Elba, in 1814.

#### THE ESCAPE OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE FRENCH FROM THE ASSASSIN'S SHOT.

"Domine! fac saluum Regem."

*Vive le Roi!* God save the King,  
Whom God so frequently hath saved:  
Heaven shield the Monarch, who can bring  
Peace to the heart of France—enslaved

Too long by Anarchy's wild horde—  
Too long by Glory's fatal glare,  
That melts the sceptre in the sword,  
And triumphs o'er a land's despair.

Yet France has known Misfortune's school,  
Which best can purify the soul;  
'Twas there her King was taught to rule—

'Twas there he learnt that self-control  
(God's choicest gift to fallen man)—  
And hence the Monarch's prudent power,  
Which welcomed when his reign began,  
Is hallow'd and hallow'd to this hour.

*Vive le Roi!* Oh, burning stain,  
Upon a noble nation's crest!  
Assassins!—not the wretch insane,  
Nor idiots honour'd by arrest;

But men who execrate the reign  
Of peace, and mourn o'er rapine gone,  
Hugging in thought the gilded chain  
Which bound them to Napoleon.

No! 'tis not France—oh, libel foul!  
Her soul abhors the dastard deed.  
'Tis Revolution's gory ghoul  
That loves to sow the serpent's seed.  
Men who at industry will scowl—  
Men without country, law, or creed—  
Whose life is in the war-wolf's howl,  
These be your Tells by Heaven decreed!

*Vive le Roi!* The nations press  
Around thee, Monarch of the French,  
In gratulation. Millions bless  
Thine honest brow, which scorns to blench  
At ruffian outrage. God's own hand  
Will guide thee still in duty's path;  
Saying a good and glorious land  
From Anarchy's rule, and Rabble's  
wrath.

*Vive le Roi!*

WINDSOR AND ETON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society, which is under the patronage of her Majesty, was held on Thursday in the Town Hall, Windsor; the chair being taken by the Hon. and Rev. Lord Wharfedale Russell. It was stated, in the course of the proceedings, that the parent society, since its establishment, had distributed, in distant countries, twelve millions of copies of the Sacred Volume, and 4,500,000 at home. From the statement of the Treasurer it appeared that the funds of the Auxiliary Society were in a most prosperous state. At the close of the meeting a very liberal subscription was received at the doors of the Town Hall.

ETON COLLEGE.—George Tomline, Esq., M.P. for Shrewsbury, and the son of the late Bishop of Winchester, who was educated at Eton, has just announced his intention of founding an annual Mathematical Prize, at Eton College. Mr. Tomline has presented the sum of one thousand pounds to the Provost and Fellows, the interest of which is to be appropriated to the purpose contemplated by the liberal donor.

#### THE THEATRES.

##### HER MAJESTY'S.

An opera, to be perfect in all its parts, should, by its *libretto*, by its cast, and by the music itself, possess a peculiar nationality. The same reproach which is raised against French tragedies—namely, that no matter whether the scene be laid in the countries of the ancient world, you see none but Frenchmen of modern times before you—might be justly applied to many Italian lyrical dramas, in which the actions and feelings represented are those of Italians, to whatever country they may be by name assigned. Without asserting that in both cases the defect is one of equal importance, the Italian *librettists* and composers, by neglecting this point, have, in our opinion, overlooked a great source of effect. Rossini's delightful "Barbiere" is a happy illustration of the advantage of paying it attention. Beaumarchais succeeded in a great measure in giving a local colouring to his scenes, which the *maestro* transferred to his score; but even the accomplished comic writer and the great composer have, in this respect, fallen far short of the two-fold inspiration of the Abbé Casti and Mozart, in that wonderful composition, "Don Giovanni." It is not only that Spanish life, with its murders, its midnight frays, its serenades, and its intrigues, is most effectively brought upon the stage—but it is the power with which the writer has seized and delineated the Spanish character—the intimate mixture of the grave with the burlesque—the compound of earnestness and *bonne foi* with the most audacious hypocrisy—the wonderful *gaieté de cœur* and reckless disregard of human life, together with an invincible pride and natural elevation of mind—which renders the portraiture of the actors in "Don Giovanni," especially *Leporello* and his master, by far the most striking, most peculiar, and most national of that of any heroes and heroines of the lyrical stage. Its present caste, at Her Majesty's Theatre, is wonderfully appropriate to elicit this peculiarity of the work. Let us take, for example, Hoffman's ideal description of *Donna Anna*. "What a picture!" exclaims the enthusiastic poet—"She might be, perhaps, slimmer, taller, more majestic in her step; but what a head! Her eyes dart fire like electric sparks, full of love, hatred, anger, and despair!" Who could so well as *La Diva Grisi*, realise this portraiture?

Let the remainder of the German's animated description be read—and the reader will find points of amusing resemblance in the imaginary sketch of each of the actors in this *chef d'œuvre* of the lyrical stage. Let us proceed from generalities to particular description, as far as our space will allow, of the performances of the past week. The astonishing improvement of Mario is the theme of every tongue. Not only in his *fortiori*, has this accomplished artist acquired an agility and delicacy infinitely surpassing what he manifested before—and in his sustained notes a still further increase of sweetness and fullness of tone; but his style has now acquired an energy and pathos, which is, after all, the most important feature of his advance in lyrical art. Of this, since last week, we have had an excellent occasion of judging.

"Don Giovanni" and "La Sonnambula" are both operas, though calling forth his powers in very various degrees, yet each now excellently adapted to his style. Indeed, with the wonderful development of his resources, there are but few tenors parts which this artist could not take with advantage. In "Don Giovanni" there is, it is true, but one *aria* in which his talent is fully elicited; but Mario's "Il mio tesoro" is not worthy of being ranked with that of his great predecessor Rubini; and, in some points, perhaps, superior. With all the delicate discrimination of lights and shades of the tenor of Bergamo, there is not that exaggeration of the *solo voce*, which rendered half of the air inaudible to all but those who were in close proximity to the stage; and the exquisite sweetness of his tones throughout could not be surpassed.

In "La Sonnambula," on Saturday, Lablache was suffering from indisposition; we consequently lost his inimitable "Madamina;" but this was all; in every other respect, the great Neapolitan was as irresistibly droll as ever. The scene in which he envelops his bulky person in his master's splendid cloak, and endeavours to imitate his movements, while serenading the hapless *Elvira*, is not only admirable in itself, but, given with the greatest comic humour by both *bassi*, we this day present it to our readers.

In "La Sonnambula," given on Tuesday, Mario's improvement was still more manifest. The beautiful finale of the first act, in which *Elvino* has discovered the supposed faithlessness of his love, was given by this artist with a *venue* and passionate expression, of which those who were accustomed to hear him in days of yore, quietly relying upon the effect of his beautiful voice, and troubling himself but little about the rest, would hardly have had an idea. "Il più triste dei mortali," was also sung by Mario with a touching expression perfectly admirable. The second movement had much force and energy; but are we wrong in thinking that he gives the words, "Ah! perche non posso diartì," too much in the form of a malediction, instead of representing the struggle of wounded affection?

Madame Castellan on Saturday was more than ever bewitching in the part of the village coquette, in "Don Giovanni." She is the only perfect *Zerlina* we have had on the operatic stage since the days of Fodor; others have perhaps sung the part as well, but none have possessed to such a degree as Madame Castellan, that peculiar style of person, youthfulness, and winningness of look and manner, which completely maintains the illusion of the part. On Tuesday, she did not, we thought, display her usual volume of voice in the first part of "La Sonnambula," but the concluding act was exquisitely rendered. The "Ah! non giunge" was vociferously encored.

The whole cast was even superior to what it has been in former years. Even the pretty little part of *Lisa*, till now totally disregarded, was executed by Corbani—whose clear, sweet notes, gave a wonderful increase of effect to the concerted pieces. This young artist has a most promising future before her: gifted, as she is, with one of those rare voices (voce simpatica) which touch the heart, and with a charming natural taste, we may predict for her an auspicious career—depending in great measure, of course, on her own exertions. F. Lablache, in the part of the Count, showed himself, as usual, a talented and conscientious artist. His "Carli Luaglio" was deservedly applauded.

"Don Pasquale," with Grisi, Mario, Fornasari, and Lablache, the last act of "Nino," with Sanchioli, Corbani, Fornasari, Corelli, and Botelli, with endless entertainments in the ballet department, form a combination of attractions perhaps never before offered at any theatre in one night. Such, however, are the performances promised for next Thursday at Her Majesty's Theatre. The selections are admirably made, the comicallities and drolleries of "Don Pasquale" contrasting so advantageously with the tragic and elevated tone of "Nino," the finest of Verdi's operas, and at the same time giving each of the artists who appear a full opportunity of displaying their talents.

##### DRURY LANE.

We regret that we cannot record the new ballet of "Imelda," produced at this theatre on Monday, as a very successful production; the more so, as it is the composition of Mr. Barrez, to whom the play-going public inclined to this class of entertainment are under some obligation. The interest was not sufficiently sustained for two acts, and the story lacked originality. Indeed, the impatience of the audience broke out two or three times during the first representation; but some judicious curtailment has since considerably improved it.

It served to introduce to an English audience two new dancers, Mdle. Soli and M. Mathis, both from the La Scala Theatre at Milan, and the San Carlo at Naples; and the *debut* were satisfactory, although we do not think either of these *artistes* will achieve any especial position. Mdle. Soli is a clever dancer, *petite* in figure, but evincing extraordinary power in the muscles of the feet; and M. Mathis is certainly an acquisition to the corps of this theatre. His pirouettes were extraordinary. M. Adrien also appeared on the same evening, for the first time on these boards: if we mistake not, this gentleman played the Count in the "Diable à Quatre" at the Princess's Theatre. The ballet likewise embraced the services of Mesdames Adele, Louise, Giubilei, and the two German sisters St. Louin.

##### SADLER'S WELLS.

No novelty was produced at this house on Easter Monday of any importance; but, nevertheless, the theatre was well attended; and Payne's tragedy of "Brutus; or, the Fall of Tarquin," was admirably played, Mr. Phelps, of course, sustaining the principal character; Mrs. Warner, that of *Tullia*; Miss Cooper, *Tarquinius*; and Mr. G. Bennett, *Collatinus*. The less prominent characters were sustained with that degree of level excellence which we have so often had occasion to praise in speaking of the plays brought forward under this very commendable management. A trifling afterpiece, called "My Uncle's Pet," may be dismissed without any special notice, beyond that of having been tolerably well received.

On the Wednesday following, a five-act play was performed for the first time, entitled "Judge Jeffreys; or, the Wife's Vengeance," written by Mr. Spicer, the author of "Honesty," a drama brought out under the Laurent management, two seasons back, at Covent Garden Theatre—which we fully noticed at the time—and some unacted dramas that have, however, been published.

"Jeffreys" is, in our opinion, a better piece than "Honesty." It relies less upon conventionalities for its interest, and considerable skill is shown in the construction. But it is not a great play, nor do we think it calculated to take a standard position.

The great mistake made by most of these amateur dramatists is that they jump at once to the writing of a five-act play, instead of going gradually through the elements of the profession. It may not be a great achievement to produce a minor theatre two-act melodrama, but the construction of such pieces would give the author good experience in the arrangement of his story, and general action of the drama, which might be carried out with admirable effect in pieces of higher calibre.

Instead of commencing in this method, however, they aspire at once to what is possibly the style of literary composition most difficult to carry out with success; and to this inexperience in the practical departments, so to term them, of the undertaking, the failure is in a great measure to be attributed.

The scene passes in Dorsetshire, in the year 1685, after the Duke of Monmouth's Rebellion.

At the opening, we find *Lady Grace* (Mrs. Warner), the wife of *Pomfret*, a Dorsetshire gentleman (Mr. H. Marston), fearing that her charms are on the wane, for it is her thirty-fifth birthday, and that her husband is not so devoted to her, in consequence, as of old. *Morgrave* (Mr. G. Bennett), who has been rejected by *Lady Grace* some time before, takes advantage of this feeling, and throws out hints of *Pomfret's* waning love, to assist a plan of revenge he has formed, for the slight. *Pomfret's* sister, *Alice* (Miss Cooper), is married to *De l'Isle* (Mr. H. Mellon), a follower of Monmouth's; and the pair are now in concealment at a humble cottage, after the battle of Sedgemoor, where *De l'Isle* has been wounded. Here *Pomfret* comes to visit them; and, during one of these interviews, *Morgrave* leads *Lady Grace* to the spot, and artfully insinuates that *Pomfret* and *Alice* are lovers. *Lady Grace* is frenzied with jealousy; and, to be revenged, determines to make her husband miserable, by causing him to believe that there is a *tison* between *Morgrave* and herself. She says to him—

"I'll use thee for revenge; and yet will be  
So tender with the instrument I wield,  
That angels shall not blush at my device,  
Which seems, but is not, sin."

*Morgrave* agrees, and, from some haughty expressions of the lady, determined more than ever to have her at his foot. A scene follows of a country inn, at which people are drinking. *Jeffreys* (Mr. Phelps) prowls hither, with his secretary, *L'Esrange* (Mr. Morton), to pick up information; but, being recognised by the peasants, is terribly abused, so that he is in danger of rough treatment for refusing to drink to his own perdition. He, however, learns by a chance speech that *Pomfret* is friendly to the Monmouth interests, and, gaining this hint, departs, escorted by his guards, who arrive opportunely, by the agency of *Tory Tom* (Mr. Scharfe), a low, cunning clown, in his pay. Meanwhile, *Lady Grace's* plan succeeds, and *Pomfret* is driven nearly mad by witnessing what he conceives to be her love for *Morgrave*. By the craft of the latter, *Alice* and *De l'Isle* are placed under *Lady Grace's* protection, she not recognising them at first. *Pomfret*, in his rage, learning this, but ignorant as to who the fugitives in reality are, denounces *Morgrave* and *Lady Grace* to *Jeffreys* as traitors, and they are sized by *Kirke* (Mr. Knight). The discovery of their real condition augments the misery both of *Lady Grace* and *Pomfret*. They are all condemned by *Jeffreys* to die; and the scene of the intended execution—the approach to the Market-place at Dorchester—is the last in the tragedy. *Pomfret* endeavours to save his wife's life by giving his own in exchange, but in this he is disappointed, and all are about to suffer, when *Lord Feversham* (Mr. Warde) arrives, somewhat suddenly, with the King's pardon. We forgot to mention that *Morgrave* is arrested by *Jeffreys* in the course of the fifth act and dragged off to prison.

Mr. Phelps's performance of *Jeffreys* was one of the best things we have seen him do for some time. He filled up, by his judgment, many points of the character, which, it struck us, had been left in a state somewhat too sketchy to convey a proper and forcible idea of the part. In the fifth act he was especially impressive, as well as in the preceding one; but we somewhat question whether the majority of the audience did not expect to see something more brutal and repulsive. Messrs. Marston and G. Bennett were commendable as *Pomfret* and *Morgrave*; and Mrs. Warner's *Lady Grace* was charmingly played throughout. The minor part of *Tory Tom* was rendered very effectively indeed by Mr. Scharfe. Altogether the representation of the piece was very satisfactory.

There was considerable applause at the conclusion, and some slight disapprobation. A call was raised for the principal performers as well as the author; and "Judge Jeffreys" was announced for repetition, on certain evenings, amidst renewed acclamations. We believe that a little more constructive care bestowed upon the last scene would have ensured it a still more favourable reception.

##### ASTLEY'S.

Mr. Batty has acted wisely in having given Mr. Leman Rede a commission to write a drama for this theatre, for the experience of that gentleman is well known in matters theatrical, as well as quadrupedal; and the result is, that the new drama of "The Arab and his Steed, or the Pearl of the Euphrates," has been entirely successful. The storied love of the wanderer of the desert for his horse supplies the incidents of the drama, which are strung together with great tact, whilst the dialogue is far above the standard of writing usually found in pieces of this description. There were also combats and processions—as necessary to an Astley's piece as jokes to a burlesque—and armies of mounted Amazons, and, of course, a comic Irishman, comically played by Mr. Barry, who outwits everybody, and helps the oppressed in a manner wonderful to behold, and don't mind any odds in fighting, being in that respect the only legitimate successor of the British sailor. The whole affair has been capitally put upon the stage, and bids fair to enjoy a long life, at least to judge from the applause and evident satisfaction of the audience. A little change is desirable in the scenes in the circle—a portion of the entertainments of some importance.

##### SURREY.

Three or four new pieces were brought out here on Easter Monday before an audience who crowded the house literally to the ceiling; indeed at the back of the gallery several hundreds appeared to be placed a great deal above it. There was a burlesque, a farce, a ballet, and a drama; and a *tableau* of our Indian victories was thrown in as an *entremet*. The burlesque, called "Jack the Giant Killer, or the Knights of the Round Table," although favourably received, has since disappeared from the bills, giving place to a drama called "The Last Kiss." There is something marvellous in the rapidity with which the transpontine playwrights bring forth pieces. At the Victoria, there appears, glancing at the bills, to be a new drama, and sometimes two, every other week; and all the other minimum theatres are perpetually putting up "new dramas of intense interest," none of which reach even an average age. This may be accounted for by the wretched terms given by the managements, and, in most cases, received by the authors, for these pieces. It is known that the average price of a successful piece of two or three acts, at these houses, is ten shillings a night; and it is not to be supposed that anybody, with any pretensions to ability, would lower himself by writing for such a wretched pittance. When will the authors of England understand, as their brethren in Paris do, that if they but hang together, the dictation of terms is entirely in their own hands.

The very clever Deulin family appeared in a ballet of action called "Der Chamois Jager," which was the most attractive performance of the evening. The tricks of these active people were extraordinary. The farce, by Mr. Stirling, called "On the Tiles," we take to be a translation; there is, we know, a French piece called "Son les Toits," from which it may be plausibly supposed that this is taken; at any rate, it is a very laughable affair. The drama of "The Rats of Rats' Castle" had a sufficient share of escapes, fights, and ultra-improbabilities, to gain it a favourable reception; but we do not consider any of the pieces to have made a thorough Surrey "hit," albeit, they will serve their purpose for a little time. We hear that Mr. Macready has accepted an engagement at this house, in the autumn, to perform twenty nights, for £1000. This looks like liberality and spirit on the part of the management, in which qualifications, by the way, it has seldom been found wanting.

#### MUSIC.

##### PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Third Programme comprised Spohr's Symphony in D, the second work, composed expressly for the society, Beethoven's *Sinfonia* in F, No. 8, and his "Fidelio" overture, and Onslow's overture to "L'Alcade de la Vega." As it was the first time Costa had conducted one of Spohr's great symphonies, considerable interest was manifested by the partisans of that eminent master. They were in ecstasies at the result, and encored the playful "Scherzo" with enthusiasm. Spohr's compositions are excessively learned and chromatic; to the cultivated artist they are a source of greater delight than to the amateurs, who are more excited by the poetry of art. Beethoven's Symphony was remarkable for the unexampled precision with which the difficult minuet, and last movement, were executed. The elegant Allegretto Scherzando was demanded a second time. The "Fidelio" overture went with astounding vigour, and an encore was the result, making three encores of instrumental pieces in one night, unprecedented in the Society's annals. Onslow's overture is a dramatic inspiration, displaying great knowledge of orchestral effects; the Spanish colouring pervading it is very cleverly done. Onslow, a Frenchman by birth, is the son of an Englishman. He is a first-rate musician, who has composed three operas, several symphonies, and a host of chamber compositions of distinguished merit. Parish Alvars played his Harp Concerto in E flat, which has been so well received in Vienna and Leipzig. It is a remarkable work, abounding with melodious imagery, and nobly scored. The second movement is a delicious Serenade, in which a charming effect is produced by the harp in harmonics, with the violins muted. Mr. Alvars had a brilliant reception, and his Concerto ought to have been placed in the first part, the more especially as the Pianoforte Caprice, executed by Sterndale Bennett, emanated from one of the Directors of the Society. Bennett's admirable playing was much admired, but his *Caprice*, beautifully instrumented as it was, was too Mendelssohnian both in form and idea, to insure him honour as a composer in this instance.

The vocal selection was sustained by Madame Caradori Allan, who gave a scena by Weber, from an unfinished opera of "Lodoiska," and Signor F. Lablache, who sang very finely Mozart's aria of "La Venetia," from the "Nozze di Figaro;" they also sung Rossini's popular duet, "Di Capricci." The room was crowded to excess. Beethoven's Mass in D will be performed at the fourth Concert, on Monday, May 4.

##### ANCIENT CONCERTS.

The Third Programme was under the direction of the Duke of Cambridge, who made a selection of Handel's most popular choruses, two glees by Spofford and Webb, gleamings from "Acis and Galatea," and pieces by Glück, Cimarosa, Pergolesi, and Guglielmi. Out of fifteen, eight were from Handel, and no imputation on the taste of the Royal amateur. The vocalists were Madame Caradori Allan, Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Hawes, Signor F. Lablache, Messrs. Hobbs, Hawkins, and Machin. The fine vocal displays were Caradori's scena from "Romeo and Juliet," by Guglielmi; Miss Hawes's "Holy, Holy," and "Ere Infancy's Bud," by Mehul, and Signor F. Lablache's "Sanctum et Terribile," better known by the English version, "The Lord have mercy upon us."

There was a brilliant assemblage of Royalty and rank present, including the Prince Consort, the Prince of Saxe Meiningen, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke, Duchess, Prince George, and Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl and Countess Howe, the Earl of Cawdor, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of London, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Countess of Mansfield, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sirs A. Barnard, W. Curtis, J. Campbell, G. Staunton, T. Phillips, Baron Knesbeck, &c. Prince Albert directs the Fourth Concert, on Wednesday next. It is expected that her Majesty will be present at the rehearsal on Monday morning, but not at the performance.

##### THE MUSICAL UNION.

The Second Meeting took place on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms, where the Society will meet for the future. The President, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Chairman of the Committee, the Earl of Falmouth, were present, including one of the most brilliant assemblages of rank, fashion, aristical, and literary illustrations, that has yet been collected at these admirable *réunions*. The programme consisted of Haydn's Quartet in D Minor, No. 76, Beethoven's Trio in D Major, Op. 70, for Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello, and Beethoven's Quintet in E Flat, Op. 4. The executants were M. Delfiore, first violin; Herr Goffrie, second violin; Mr. Hill and M. Nadaud, tenors; M. Pilet, violoncello; and Mr. Lindsay Sloper, pianoforte. We have no space for analysis, but the execution gave unbounded satisfaction. Mr. Sloper made his *début* as a pianist with decided success. He has studied much in Germany and France, and has a beautiful touch, and finished execution.

##### CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

MR. BLEWETT.—This admirable composer gave a Morning Concert on Wednesday, at the Princess's Room, which was well attended. Two of his works, a charming Serenade, which gained the second prize at the Melodists' Club, on the



26th of March, called "Lady sweet, appear," sung by Mr. Bennett, and an elegant Canzonet, "Beautiful Morn," sung by Miss E. Lucombe, were accompanied by the veteran, and were deservedly applauded. He sang his racy song "The Laughing, Merry, Little Fat Man," with infinite gusto, although he was labouring under indisposition. One "great fact" distinguished the programme; this was the first appearance in this country of Herr Kellerman, the violoncellist of the King of Denmark. The new performer created a great sensation. He played the slow movement of one of Romberg's Concertos, and his exquisitely full and liquid tone, certainty of intonation, and complete mastery over every difficulty, were proved beyond a doubt. He has equal command all over the board, and is essentially a player who has taste and poetry as his leading attributes. He was rapturously encored. We can only record the names of the other artists who assisted Mr. Bennett: as instrumentalists there were, Miss Day, piano; Master Day, violin; Regondi, concertina; Grattan Cooke, oboe; J. B. Chatterton, harp; and Mr. Wallace, Mr. T. Cooke, and Mr. Mühlentfeldt as accompanists. The vocalists were Misses Rainforth, Lucombe, S. Flower, Messrs. Mrs. Weiss, and Madame Albertazzi, Messrs. Bennett, Francis, Borani, Welas, H. Phillips, and Mc Fayden.

Mr. CLINTON.—This clever flute-player gave a Concert at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday night, and engaged a host of talent for the occasion, including, as solo instrumentalists, Messrs. F. B. Jewson and C. Horsley, pianists; Master Thirlwall, violin; Herr Hausman, violoncello; Don J. and Don R. De Cebra, guitar; Mr. Williams, clarinet; Messrs. Wells, Leftwich, and Sippel, flute. The vocalists were Misses Schloss, Misses Steele, Lucombe, Lincoln, Duval, Hill, and Dolby; Messrs. Phillips, Wetherbee, Ransford, Wrighton, Lutter, and Russell. The programme contained thirty-three pieces, and the Hall was crowded to excess.

## MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

The fourth meeting of the Beethoven Society, and fifth of Dando's Quartet Party, will be on Monday evening. Mr. Wilson opens his season of Scotch Song the same night, at the Music Hall; and Miss E. Lucombe has her annual Concert, at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Tuesday night will be the first meeting of the Vocal Concerts, under the direction of Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Messrs. Hobbs and Phillips. Prince Albert has subscribed to the series which are intended for the performance of our national music.

The second Royal Academy Concert takes place this morning (Saturday). We shall notice Mr. Parry's Cantata of "Belshazzar's Feast," performed last night at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, next week. Mendelssohn's 104th Psalm, "When Israel," and Haydn's Service, No. 2, were included in the programme. Mr. Bunn's annual benefit takes place on Monday next, and he has provided a great musical entertainment for the occasion. As he has displayed much activity during the season, there can be no doubt that he will be well supported by the patrons and friends of Drury Lane Theatre. Vienxtemps will not arrive in London before the middle of May. Tamburini has met with such success in Berlin, that he has resolved not to visit London this season. Jenny Lind is now in Vienna, where Fischek is extremely popular. Madame Jossi-Caccia, who appeared at her Majesty's Theatre last season, made her debut at the Académie Royale de Musique in Paris, on Monday last, in the character of Rachel, in Halévy's opera of "La Juive." She was very well received, and Duprez seconded her exertions as *Eleazar* with his customary success.

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.  
BY ALBERT SMITH.NO. III.  
PLEASURE-TRIPS OF THE PEOPLE.—NO. I.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.



BODY morbidly given to mourn over the oppressed condition of "the people," need only visit any one—we don't care which—of the popular resorts of holiday-makers, on Easter Monday, to form altogether a different opinion; and believe that "the people" are not altogether the hapless class that clever literary gentlemen labour so hard to persuade them that they are.

As the "Pleasure Trips of the People" form an important feature of this portion of the year, we propose to consider the most popular; and as short Railway Excursions rank amongst these, we will commence with a journey on the Atmospheric Line at the Polytechnic Institution, which is the shortest we know of, the train running several times in an hour from the Diving-Bell Station to the Basket-Stall Terminus, and *vice versa*, on the edge of the tank.

Although the journey is short, it is not altogether devoid of excitement. For the seat on which the two voyagers are perched is about the size of an average ledger, without any back or front; and if the bold traveller is not endowed with a considerable portion of moral as well as physical courage, he either pitches head over heels forward amongst the company, or tumbles heels over head backwards into the water; causing much commotion amongst the Chinese Junks, Archimedean Hulks, Anti-Lightning Frigates, and Tom-Thumb Feluccas constantly lying there at anchor. This dilemma accounts for the anxious expression of countenance, not unmixed with pride, always observable on the faces of the passengers. You will see the same expression, in two people standing up for the dismal Cellarins at a party. They know they are mild lions for the minute; but they are afraid of committing themselves by an awkward step, and are never altogether sorry when it is over.

The view from the Polytechnic Atmospheric line is not extensive, inasmuch as you have your back to the Gallery at large, including the revolving lighthouse, and the fountains, beer-engines, pumps, squirts and galvanised basins, which adorn the canal. On looking over the catalogue, we see there is also a "Bombay Grab." What this is, we have not the least conception; but presume it is what every Sikh would be, if he could, only we never let him come so far. But this by the way.



The principle of the Atmospheric Railway may be defined as that of the high-pressure pop-gun, with which every school-boy is acquainted. This, at least, is the popular impression, gathered from the theories of the bystanders, after the explanation of a mysterious machine—which looks, from the end of the gallery, something between a pair of fetters and a blunderbuss—by one of the intelligent assistants, whom an irrelevant spectator compared to a patrician puce policeman without his number. The visitors conceive that there is some strange connection between the seat and the pellet, or piston; and that the train is shot off by the band of daring mariners, in striped Jerseys, who blow up the little *Royal George*, work the air-pump; and who look as though they could appear in a nautical drama at a minute's notice, and reef their best bowser, douse their taffrail, or port their hobstays, as well as Mr. T. I. Cooke, or the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The two other pleasure trips at this resort are down the fire-escape and the diving-bell, which we may hereafter allude to. But, now our little laugh is for the present over, we must be acquitted of making game of the Polytechnic Institution, which everybody knows to be a sensible and well-conducted establishment.

## CHARADE THE THIRD.

Gentles list : rub up your wits, and ere you stop at the next station, To the following varied points discover a clear explanation. When the many thousands rushed to Capel Court in search of shares, Thinking they had made vast fortunes for themselves and for their heirs; When the publisher in Paris gave a cheque to Eugene Sue, Thinking he should reap a ten-fold harvest by "The Wandering Jew," Which I must confess I never saw the merit of—did you? When the "Gent" who went to Epson, thinking he was sure to win, Back'd the favourite at long odds against the field through thick and thin; When folks thought that Henson's Aerial Ship was certain to succeed; When the "House" so blindly trusted to the blasts of Dr. Reid; When the country visitor got in the bus at Cockspur-street, Thinking he should reach the Bank much sooner so than on his feet; When these manias came to pass—I scarcely know which was the worst—Then, be sure, without exception, everybody was my first.

Stake and block have pass'd away,  
Backings cool and sever'd wrist;  
Wheel and rack have gone for aye,  
Yet my powers still east.  
'Tis not easy to define  
What the attributes can be,  
Which together may cohere,  
Till my second you could see.

I might be old and decrepit, ever bent on doing wrong,  
It might be a lovely woman's voice when pushing forth in song,  
It might be her bright eyes glancing;  
It might be her grace in dancing;

It might be her radiant smiles—  
Any of the thousand wiles,  
Which, to turn the heads of mortals, unto womankind belong.  
Let their magic but enchant you, and you may my second see—  
That is, in pronunciation, but you must leave out the *t*.

Know ye the spot, where the sweet-scented myrtle,  
Within the hotel, on the staircase doth climb;  
Where the flesh of the flounder, and fat of the turtle,  
Now melt in your mouth, ever dress'd in their prime?  
Know ye the spot of the park and the heath,  
Where Londoners go to inhale a fresh breath;  
Where, drawn to its festival, thousands repair,  
And buy for a penny "the fun of the fair"?  
Where oranges, apples, and nuts, form the fruit,  
And the seller of gingerbread never is mute;  
Where anchors of lamps in the dancing-booths shine,  
And all, save the spirit you drink, is divine?  
'Tis the spot where astronomers stare at the sun—  
Where brave hearts repose who our battles have won;  
'Tis my whole; and its brave hearts, you know them right well,  
The coats that they wear, and the yarns that they tell.

## RAILWAY SCENERY, AND THE FINE ARTS GENERALLY.

All our rural scenery is disappearing so rapidly before the "lines in progress," and those already completed, that soon there will not be a spot left to sketch. Mr. J. Allen, and other clever landscape painters, must then trust to the railways alone for subjects. The scenes will certainly not be so striking, but much more easily depicted. Take the following, for instance, which is a very striking view of the Great Grigsley and Dumbledum Tunnel, as seen from the east end, and affords great scope for effects of light and shade, powerful from their very simplicity. Similarly grand would be the view of the cutting through the Nogo Hills, on the same line; which might be done in chalk, from materials found on the spot; and in all cuttings of a similar nature would save the artist the trouble of "walking his chalks" from one place to another, as is now the case.



As it is much more creditable to originate than to copy, we advise some artist at once to take up this line, for somebody assuredly must do so before long. Every existing "Nook and Corner of Old England" having been as closely ransacked by painters and our own Correspondents, as Venice was by Canaletti. We predict what Astley's would come to last week. The Exhibition will undergo a similar change. Landseer will paint "Fireworks, a thoroughbred locomotive, the property of the Great Western." Turner will treat us to a pair:—"Night—Going into the Tunnel;" and "Morning—Coming out of it." The first of these will contain a fine effect, from the lamp of the first-class car shining through the windows on the brickwork; and the second will vividly portray the glories of a May morning, in that artist's best style—the emerald skies, the azure foliage, and ruby turf, tied into a knot by a rainbow. Miss Setchell will have a companion to "The Momentous Question," called "The Evasive Answer"—the subject being the touter at the Nine Elms Pier declining to tell a young woman with a bandbox whether the iron boat is alongside. Frank Stone will contribute "The First Appeal"—a beautiful girl soliciting a ruddy traveller to have the window shut at the commencement of the journey. Cattermole will have a fine gloomy interior of the "Blackwall Terminus on the Heights of the Minories;" and Chalon will immortalise the pretty girls who serve out the boiling coffees and new buns—capital things for a hurried meal—at the Wolverton station. Prentiss will give us a sketch of everyday life, "The Lost Return-Ticket;" and Stanfield will take a grand subject from the London and Greenwich, "Deptford Creek—a Storm Blowing Over." Maclell will, we believe, receive a commission for a fresco—the subject, "Liberty"—the allegory, "Knowledge letting off the pent-up steam of Freedom, by the safety-valve of Truth."

## ANSWER TO CHARADE THE SECOND.

1. PUP. 2. PET. 3. PUPPET.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P. W."—Your second attempt is correct.  
"H. C. M." Kensington.—You may Castle when, by so doing, you give checkmate to your adversary. The question has been frequently asked.  
"Nemo."—Checkmate cannot be given by the King and two Knights only.  
"Cacus."—Your remarks on the Chess problems savour of hypercriticism. With respect to the games between Messrs. Horwitz and Staunton, we quite agree with you. They are a "Pawn and move" inferior to the best played by the latter with Mr. Cochrane, and not to be named with the earlier ones in the French match. The attempted solution of 116 is a failure.  
"A Young Beginner."—You forget that Black may interpose his Queen when the K Kt P is played on, in Problem 115.  
"J. R. H."—You can Castle after your King has been checked.  
"G. R. F."—Try "The Shades" in Leicester-square; or Gliddon's Divan, King-street, Covent-garden.  
"D. C."—Not later than Wednesday morning.  
"R. D."—It shall be examined.  
Solutions by "G. A. H." and "R. H." (of Nos. 114 and 115), "Shakabach," "Necodemus," "Ludimagister," "H. C. M.," "M. S.," and "A. C.," Huntley, are correct. Those by "Medicus" and "Siralo" are wrong.  
\* Any Amateur desirous of playing a game of Chess by correspondence may apply to "R. D., South-terrace, Louth, Lincolnshire."  
The foregoing Replies were omitted last week.

"H. P. W." Alford.—The "Economic Chess Board" may be got of any respectable bookseller.  
"A. and B." request our decision upon the following point. They are playing a match of 13 games: each party has won six; in the deciding game, "A." (White) Queens his Pawn, but, in the flush of victory, mistakenly puts on the board a Black Queen instead of a White one. Upon demanding to rectify the error, his opponent maintains that the move must stand, and claims the match accordingly. There is no rule of the game, in any authority worth notice, which justifies "B." in his attempt to take advantage of "A.'s" mistake. The latter must substitute a White Queen, and pursue the game.  
"Parma" is thanked. Will he add to our obligation by sending a copy of the paper from whence the positions were extracted?  
"G. C."—"R. P. G."—"Amateur."—We have not space for the insertion of letters on the controversy touching the Pawn taking en passant: send them to the "Chess Player's Chronicle." Mr. Lewis's address is Chatham-place, Blackfriars.  
"Union Jack," and "Cymri."—We are in receipt of several communications of the same tenour, and shall not dispute that Mr. Staunton might with propriety have declined a challenge from a comparatively unknown competitor, unless for a large stake. Mr. Staunton probably thought, however, with Montrose—  
"He either fears his fate too much,  
Or his deserts are small,  
Who dares not put it to the touch  
To win or lose it all."

And, when all's done, competent and impartial judges must feel that a player who, lacking the indispensable stimulus of fame or lucre, yet wins at the rate of two to one, with it would conquer in a much greater proportion.  
"J. C. W."—Yes. Nine Queens on the Board at once, if you can get them. Your attempted solutions of both No. 107 and No. 114 are failures.  
"F. H. M."—Mr. Hurst, Publisher, of 27, King William-street, Strand; or Mr. Hastings, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn.  
"Civis."—The Anniversary Dinner of the London Chess Club is to be held on the 27th of next month; you must apply for tickets to the Honorary Secretary.  
"A Young Beginner."—In your attempted solution of No. 115, you forget that Black may interpose his Queen when the K Kt P is advanced.  
Solutions by "H. C. M.," "Veteran," "Casarea," "J. G.," Dublin; "G. A. N.," "Sigma," "E. V.," Durham; "N. E.," "T. G. M.," "E.," "Subscriber," "Automaton," "J. L.," Bodmin; "G. A. H.," "A. C.," Leeds; and "Fabius," are correct. Those by "Phillipson," "Vaga Valley," "M. P.," "W. P.," "King C.," "F. H. M.," "S. J.," and "W. W. P.," are wrong.  
\* An Amateur wishing to play a game of Chess by correspondence may meet an opponent by addressing "C. A. B., Horne's Library, Leicester-square."

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 117.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B takes Q B P (dis ch) Kt takes Q or (a)  
2. Kt to K 4th (ch) K to K 3rd  
3. B to Q 7th (ch) K takes B or (b)  
4. Kt to B 6th—mate  
(a) 1. K to B 4th  
2. Q to K 3rd (ch) K to Kt 5th. (If Q to her 5th  
White may play Q to R 3rd—mate; or, if K to Q's 3rd, P one—mate.)  
3. K to R 4th—mate  
(b) 3. K to B 2nd  
4. R to K B 6th—mate

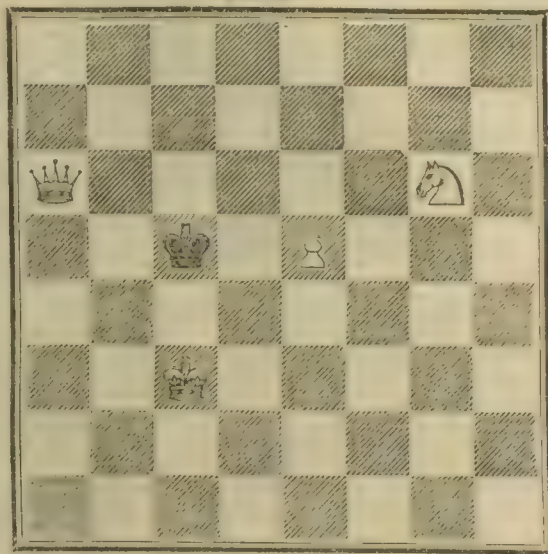
\* The author requests us to observe that by omitting the Pawn inadvertently placed on Black's K Kt 5th sq, this position is much improved; for, although the Pawn in question does not affect the integrity of the solution in four moves, it permits a variation at the 3rd move which was not intended.

## PROBLEM, No. 118.

By Mr. HORWITZ.

White plays first and mates in three moves.

BLACK.



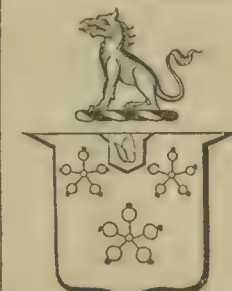
WHITE

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.  
THE EARL OF ERROLL.

This Nobleman was second son of the late Earl, and succeeded to the honours of his house, in consequence of the death, at Waterloo, of his elder brother, James, Lord Hay. The distinguished family he represented, was the senior line of the great Northern race of Hay, from a junior branch of which springs the Marquis of Tweeddale; but Lord Erroll derived, by female descent only, from the Hays: paternally, he was great grandson of the ill-fated Earl of Kilmarnock, who suffered death on Tower Hill in 1746, for his participation in the rising of the previous year. With the Coronet, his Lordship inherited the honourable office of Lord High Constable of Scotland. He was also Lieutenant-General of the Royal Archers, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, a Knight of the Thistle, and a Knight Grand Cross of Hanover. During the Administration of Lord Melbourne he held successively the appointments of Master of the Buck Hounds, and Lord Steward of the Household.

His Lordship was born 21st February, 1801, and married, 4th Dec., 1820, Elizabeth Fitzclarence, sister of the late Earl of Munster, by whom he has left one son, William Harry, now Earl of Erroll; and three daughters, of whom the eldest is the wife of Viscount Campden. The Earl died on Sunday last.

## SIR JOHN SAUNDERS SEBRIGHT, BART.



1793, Harriet, only daughter and heir of Richard Crofts, Esq., of West Harling, in Norfolk; and has left, with several daughters, an only son, the present Sir Thomas Gage Saunders Sebright, Bart.

Sir John Sebright died at his seat, Beechwood, in Hertfordshire. He was skilled in falconry; and, several years since, published a pamphlet of instructions in the practice of this art of "merrie England."

## VICE-ADMIRAL ROBERT LLOYD, OF TREGAYAN.

Died lately, at Tregayan Hall, Anglesey, Vice-Admiral Robert Lloyd, a gentleman of large property in the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon. He entered the navy in 1780, as Midshipman on board the *Valiant*, 74; he then joined the *Fairy*, 18, in which he was wounded in action with the French frigate *Madame*, and carried prisoner to France; in a short time, he was exchanged, and sent to England, where he joined the *Medway*, 60. In 1783, he became Midshipman and Acting Lieutenant on board the *Hebe*, 40, a beautiful French frigate, captured by Captain Trollope, in the *Rainbow*, two years before. Prince William Henry served at the same time as a Lieutenant on board the *Hebe*. Being afterwards appointed Lieutenant of the *Latona*, 40, he took part in the Battle of the First of June. He was First Lieutenant of the *Robust* in the action off L'Orient, under the command of Lord Bridport; and proceeded to Nieheron Bay with Sir John Warren, where he distinguished himself in the several skirmishes with the French army in support of the Royalists—in one of these he was severely wounded. In 1796, he obtained the rank of Commander, and was appointed to the *Raccoon*, 18 guns: in this brig he received severe wounds in several engagements with the enemy. He was made Post-Captain in 1799, and promoted to the *Nemesis*, which he never joined, on account of his wounds. His next appointment was as Flag-Captain to Rear-Admiral Thornborough, in the *Mars*. In 1806, he commissioned the *Hussar* frigate, 40 guns, and assisted at the reduction of Copenhagen, in 1807, by Admiral Gambier; hence he proceeded to the West India station, and the following year exchanged into the *Guerrière*, 40 guns. In 1811, he was appointed Flag-Captain to Sir John Warren, on board the *Swiftshire*; and the following year he took the command of the *Plantagenet*, 74 guns, and proceeded to the Baltic during the Russian war: thence he went to North America; was engaged in the attack upon Washington and New Orleans, under Sir Alexander Cochrane; and, after the general action with the Americans brought home the bodies of Generals Gibbs and Pakenham. He paid off the *Plantagenet*, in 1815, at Portsmouth; since which time he has lived at his seat in Anglesey, and been an active Magistrate.

ITINERANT ANTIQUARIES, &c.—A Correspondent of *The Builder* says, that on paying a visit to Lower, for the purpose of inspecting the interesting remains of antiquity which have recently been brought to light, and to the instruction of the public, by that able body, the "British Archaeological Association," he was much disappointed and mortified in discovering that the London edition of *Quintus* had been removed, and was replaced by the second edition, to the extent of the numbering of some hundred inscriptions, was the aid of the Latin under some sale process of rubbing, so entirely effacing the inscription, that, with the exception of the letter W, the rest of the name is positively rubbed into a hole, large enough to admit two fingers.





NEW CHURCH AT BEAR WOOD, NEAR WOKINGHAM.

## NEW CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE, AT BEAR WOOD.

This handsome edifice has just been erected at the sole expense of John Walter, Esq., upon his estate, Bear Wood, near Wokingham, Berks. The Church is finely situated; the design is in the best period of our architecture; its main feature being a lofty and well-proportioned tower, embattled, and finished with pinnacles and buttresses, besides a stair-turret at one of the angles. The other finishings are in good taste; and the gables are surmounted with enriched crosses.

The Church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Oxford on Thursday. The Rev. Robert Aris Willmott had been appointed minister of the church, which is dedicated to St. Catherine, and will afford great accommodation to the inhabitants of the district in which it is situated.

## TESTIMONIAL TO EDWARD BALDWIN, ESQ., M.A.,

PROPRIETOR OF THE "MORNING HERALD."

The accompanying Engraving represents a very beautiful and costly piece of plate which was presented to Mr. Edward Baldwin, the proprietor of the *Morning Herald*, by the members of the literary staff of that journal, on the occasion of his meeting those gentlemen at a sumptuous dinner, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Saturday last, the 18th inst.

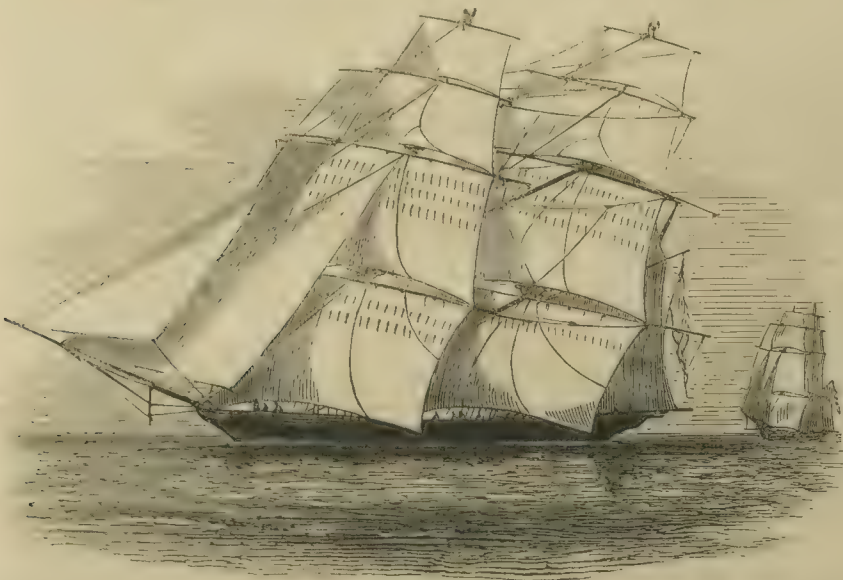
It is a massive ten-branched Candelabrum, 34 inches in height, and weighing nearly 500 ounces of silver. From a triangular base, most exquisitely wrought, springs a vine stem, whereon the fruit, tendrils,

and leaves are interlaced with admirable skill; while in the midst are two infantine figures, of whom one gracefully holds a cup into which the other sportively presses the grape. Altogether, it is a piece of composition which, whether for beauty of design, or elaborate workmanship, reflects the highest credit on Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), from whose establishment in Bond-street it has been sent. The piece of plate bears the following inscription, in raised Roman capitals, burnished, upon a frosted ground:—

PRESENTED TO  
EDWARD BALDWIN, ESQ., M.A.,  
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "MORNING HERALD,"  
BY THE GENTLEMEN  
CONNECTED WITH  
THE VARIOUS LITERARY DEPARTMENTS  
OF HIS JOURNAL,  
AS A MARK OF THEIR APPRECIATION  
OF HIS EARNEST AND UNCEASING EFFORTS  
TO ELEVATE THE CHARACTER  
OF THE PUBLIC PRESS OF THIS COUNTRY,  
AND ALSO AS A SINCERE, BUT INADEQUATE TESTIMONY  
OF THEIR AFFECTIONATE ATTACHMENT AND ESTEEM.  
APRIL 18TH, 1846.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO EDWARD BALDWIN, ESQ., M.A.



THE "ELIZA," BRAZILIAN SLAVER, CHASED BY H. M. SLOOP "FLYING FISH."



THE "FLYING FISH" UNDER ALL SAIL.

CAPTURE OF THE SLAVER  
"ELIZA."

On the morning of the 14th of December, a strange sail was discovered, close under land, by her Majesty's ship *Flying Fish*, stationed off the Gold Coast. All sail was made, as the stranger appeared trying to get out to seaward. At nine o'clock, the wind fell: the *Flying Fish* then got out sweeps, and the hard work of rowing the brig was kept up until one o'clock, with such trifling success, that it was feared if the wind should spring up the chase would escape. It was now a perfect calm, and in this state of affairs Lieutenant St. Leger volunteered to take her with the two whale-boats, the only boats on board, as the pinnace and cutter were out on a week's cruise with the First Lieutenant. In a few minutes the boats were alongside, manned and armed, and stretching out with eighteen men, under three hearty cheers, towards the chase, now distant about six or seven miles. When they were distant about three-quarters of a mile they lay on their oars to take breath before boarding. This was an anxious moment, and all eyes and glasses were directed towards them, when, just as the men were giving way again, the chase dropped her

ensign and surrendered. She proved to be the brig *Eliza*, only one year old, and fitted up for slaves three weeks before, when she cost 8,000 dollars. After cruising about for a month under command of Lieutenant St. Leger, she was sent up to be condemned.

We have been favoured with the following additional details of the

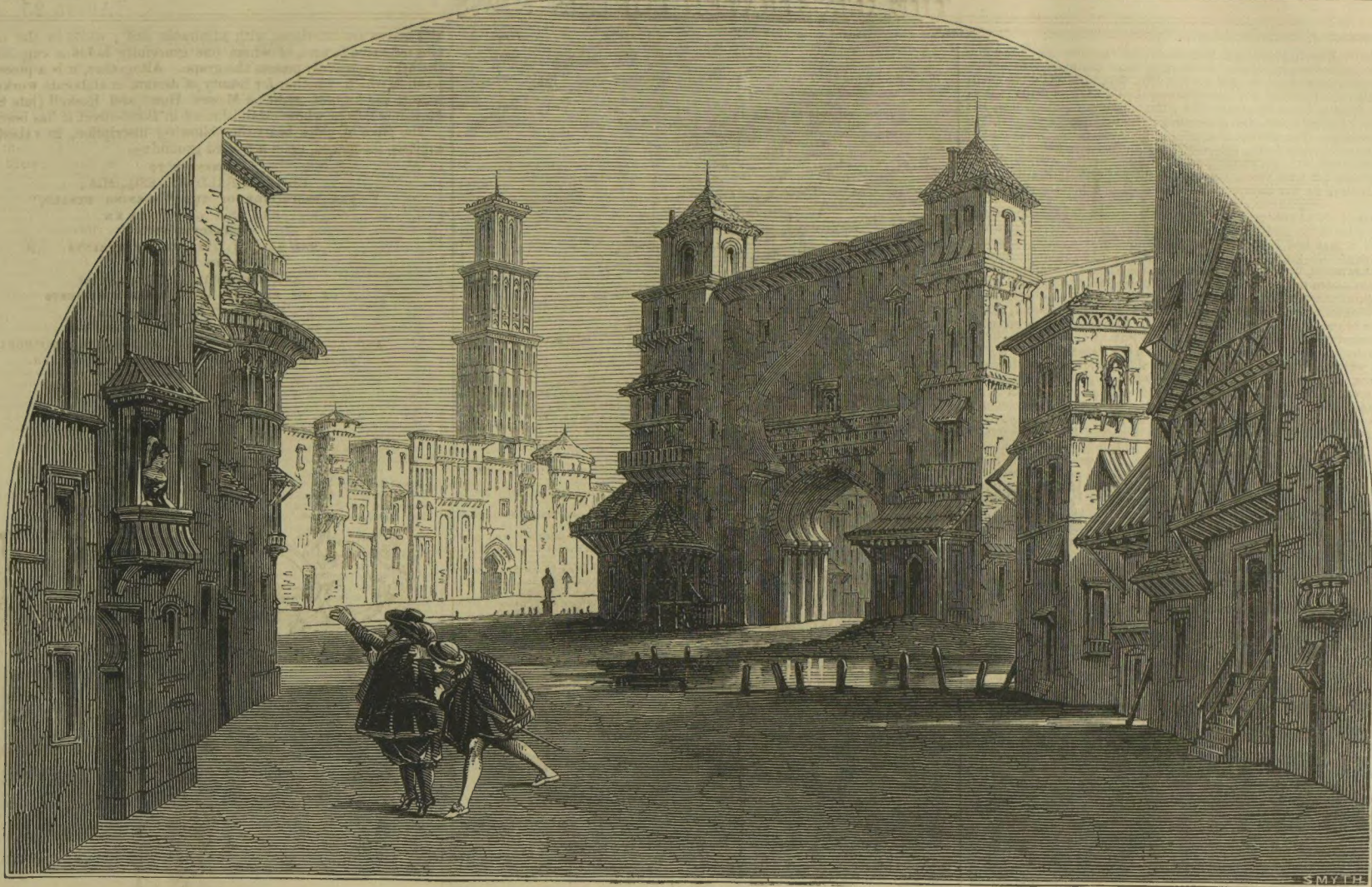


THE "FLYING FISH" SHORTENING SAIL.—TORNADO AT DAYBREAK.



THE "FLYING FISH'S" PINNACE IN CHASE.





SCENE FROM THE OPERA OF IL DON GIOVANNI, AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 274.)

affair, together with the annexed Illustrations, by an obliging Correspondent.

"The *Eliza* is a beautiful Brazilian brig, fitted for carrying 1,000 slaves. She had only arrived on the coast the night before, consequently had not shipped. It fell a calm, but our boats picked her up; she could not offer resistance, although manned with thirty men.

"To show you that our cruisers do work hard, and do not connive at slaves being shipped, that they may make the more prize-money by taking them when full, our cruisers have taken no less than 100 vessels, since April last, very few of them with slaves actually on board at the time of capture. The Commodore, in the *Penelope*, has captured the first slave steamer. She was intended to carry 1,500 slaves, and, although a very slow steamer, sails uncommonly well. She does not steam more than four knots; but, then, in calms, light winds, &c., this would enable her to escape anything but another steamer.

"The *Eliza* slaver sails so beautifully that I feel quite sorry to see her condemned."

## DOMENICO DRAGONETTI.

We announced in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of last Saturday, the decease of this great artist. He was born, it is now ascertained from his papers, in



THE LATE SIGNOR DRAGONETTI.

1755, and died on Thursday, April 10, having, therefore, attained the age of ninety-one years. It is curious that, during his life-time, he only admitted to being eighty, and, like a lady's calculation in this respect, the period never advanced beyond the avowed limit. A funeral service was performed yesterday (Friday), at the Catholic Chapel, in Moorfields. Dragonetti expressly desired that the processional part of the funeral should be strictly private. He has left some property, which he has bequeathed to his sister's family, and, if no members thereof can be found, the money to go to his native city, Venice.

To San Marco he has consigned the keeping of his famous *Amati* double bass, and to Signor Casolani, of the opera band, his second best *basso*. Mr. J. B. Heath, Count Pepoli, the Italian poet, author of the libretto of "Puritani," and Vincent Novello, are executors. From a Memoir written by his most intimate and devoted friend, published in 1836, we make the following interesting extracts of his career:

"His father Pietro was a performer also on the double-bass, and was accustomed to play at public assemblies for dancing; he also played upon a species of guitar, strung with steel wires, and at that time in general use. When only nine years old, Domenico Dragonetti was accustomed surreptitiously to purloin his father's guitar, and in a remote quarter of the house to practise upon the instrument; and such was the force of his genius, that, in a short time, and without his parents being conscious of the circumstance, he had made so extraordinary a progress as to propose accompanying Doretto, a celebrated violinist and friend of his father, who wished the latter to try over with him some of his compositions. Pietro Dragonetti not succeeding very well, the little boy offered to take his place, and, to the astonishment of his father, both read and played the music fluently, accompanying Doretto's melody with chords so just and appropriate, as to resemble the efforts of a well-versed practitioner. At the same time that he was practising his guitar, he induced a friendly shoemaker in his neighbourhood, an indifferent performer on the violin, whose name was Giacomo Sciaradori, to give him instructions on that instrument. The slender assistance he derived from this good-natured mechanic was sufficient for the lad (who at that time was not twelve years old) to convert his knowledge of the violin to the practice of the double bass; and he again surprised his friends; for at a public performance with Doretto, he a second time proposed taking his father's place, and actually acquitted himself in so extraordinary a manner, that the violinist induced Pietro to allow his son to accompany him at the various concerts he attended in Venice. He now became, and naturally, the talk of the whole city. We may be sure that the novelty was not that of a boy, only twelve years old, playing a trifling accompaniment upon so unmanageable an instrument (although that would have been surprising); yet this could not have been sufficient to preserve a sustained interest in his favour; but his progress towards perfection, even at that period, must have been beyond all precedent, since we are informed that Berini, the *primo basso* at Venice, gave him but eleven lessons, and acknowledged that he had no farther instruction to impart to his little scholar.

"At this period of his life, he made the acquaintance of the celebrated violinist Mestri, who was his senior by several years, and rapidly rising in his profession. These two friends, incited by the love of their art and the desire of fame, commenced a series of studies together at the house of Dragonetti, consisting of scientific exercises for their several instruments; also in practising many hours a day; a considerable portion of which time they employed in making practical experiments upon music not adapted to the violin or double bass. To these exercises they added the composition of 'Capricci,' in which they introduced passages of unusual difficulty; and these labours occurred when our hero was under fourteen years of age; no wonder, therefore, that this early exercise, combined with natural muscular power and energy, should have given him, in after years, the grip of a tiger when clenching the strings of his instrument. The two friends were constantly engaged at all the public and private musical parties in Venice; and on their return home they would amuse crowds of citizens with serenading upon the violin and guitar. At the age of thirteen, Dragonetti was appointed *primo basso* at the 'Opera Buffa,' in Venice; and at fourteen obtained the same situation in the 'Grand Opera seria' at the theatre of San Benetto. Some two or three years afterwards, when at Treviso, and playing at the house of the Signori Tommasini, he received a handsome compliment from a nobleman of the name of Morisini, Procurator of San Marco, who told him that he was only sure of his not being engaged in the chapel of San Marco, by there being no double-bass there comparable with him. A short time after this he was offered the situation of *primo basso* in this same chapel; but, in delicacy to his old master Berini, who held the appointment, he declined the honour. Berini, however, insisted upon his accepting it, assuring him that he himself had been complimented with an increased remuneration for his services, and was perfectly willing to resign in favour of so competent a successor.

"During his engagement at this chapel, and when only eighteen years of age, he received a tempting offer to enter the service of the Russian Court; and, in consequence, he applied to the Procurators of San Marco for leave to resign: they, however, so fully appreciated his talent, that they instantly increased his salary, and took upon themselves the office of declining his acceptance of the offer from the Court of Russia.

"The next event in his life that we hear of, is, that he was engaged as a concerto player, and to take the violoncello parts in quartets, with his double bass; and, upon one occasion, being suddenly called upon to play a concerto, and excusing himself on account of his having no music with him, his apology was so far from being admitted, that the company compelled him to play an excessively difficult concerto, written for the bassoon. He now set himself the task of writing several sonatas for the double bass, in which he introduced passages which no one besides himself was able to accomplish. Some of these he had the opportunity of playing before a congregation of Sovereign Princes who had been invited by the Republic to his native city, and who had constituted him one of the directors of the music festivals given on the occasion. His talent shone forth so pre-eminently, that he was sometimes called upon to play seven and eight times during the evening, and almost always his own pieces. One of these was so great a favourite with the Queen of Naples, that he was commanded to repeat it fourteen successive nights. This piece Dragonetti afterwards presented to the Queen.

"The next event in his life was his removal to Vicenza, having received an engagement to play there in the grand opera. It was in this town that he met with his renowned double-bass, the work of Gasparo di Salò, who was master to the celebrated *Amati*. The instrument had formerly belonged to the Convent of San Pietro. The happy Dragonetti hastened to have his prize repaired; and, when finished, he proceeded to make the

full trial of its power in the hall of his residence. We are informed that so great was the strength of tone he produced that some of the servants came out of the kitchen, wondering what had caused the vibration of the brazen vessels on the shelves. They who are inclined to question this fact, should recollect that it is no uncommon occurrence with powerful voices, in a room, to produce a considerable vibration of the wine glasses on the table or sideboard. Incedon's prowess in performing this feat is notorious.

"From Vicenza, Dragonetti went to Padua, where he paid a visit to the monks of the convent of San Giustina. His beloved bass was, of course, his companion; and when, in conversation with the organist, Turvini Bertoni, he ventured to hint that its third string could be made to produce as powerful a tone as the lower bass pipes of the convent organ, Bertoni treated the notion with contempt. Our *contra basso* said nothing; but, providing himself with some bass strings of enormous diameter, in the dead of a fine summer-night, when the inmates of the convent were all asleep, he stole into one of the corridors, and commenced a 'Solo fulminato';—in common English, he imitated the noise of a tempest with such effect, that on the following morning, every one was talking of the last night's thunder, and were not a little surprised to find that the weather had been unusually clear. On the succeeding night Dragonetti repeated his joke; one of the monks, however, running out of his dormitory, blundered over the double-bass, and at once discovered the philosophy of the thunder-storm. Bertoni yielded the palm for power to the *Amati* bass.

"Our artist was now in his twenty-fourth year, when, through the recommendation of Banti, who was at that time singing in London, he received an engagement to take the situation of principal *contra basso* at the King's Theatre; and this situation, with only one or two intervals already alluded to, he has held ever since.

"The fine observation of Shelley, that 'The mist of familiarity shuts out from us the wonder of our being,' may be applied to the playing of Dragonetti; we are so constantly in the habit of hearing his performances, that they have become a mere matter of course to us; and, yet, he rarely goes into an orchestra when a fine symphony is being performed, but he exhibits feats of skill that are more astonishing than those of the finest violin players. It is true that he is almost always heard in combination, and few persons but those who are practised musicians can discriminate, and at the same time appreciate, the passages he has performed. We have heard him play a solo upon one string, and felt that, on the score of achievement, Paganini had accomplished little in comparison with him. We once heard him, by way of amusement, and to show the command he had over his instrument, play the *second* violin part to Mozart's 'Mass, No. 1,' and which was an astounding effort of skill. It was at a little private party. Upon arriving, he found the bass occupied, and said he would play the tenor: No. 1 of Mozart has no tenor violin; upon which he took the second, and kept us laughing and admiring all through the performance. The being able to surmount the difficulties of his unwieldy instrument, forms, however, but a minor portion of his excellence. He possesses the most exalted feeling for the poetry of his art. I there be one solitary passage in a composition worth notice, Dragonetti is sure to pull it out, and give it the finest expression. It was notorious to the whole orchestra.



MISS LINWOOD'S EXHIBITION, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



tra at a York festival, some years ago, that when the choruses were becoming unsteady, his single bass saved them. In short, so many qualifications requisite to form a consummate artist are concentrated in him, that, until the same qualities in combination shall concur, it is impossible we should have an equal to Dragonetti. There must be the early predilection; the physical conformation; the talent of aptitude; the zeal and power to apply; the tone, the execution, the feeling, the expression. The conformation even of his hand is remarkable; the fingers are disproportionately large, muscular, and knobby—they are, indeed, a bundle of muscles; and, which is curious, when we consider the wear and tear they have undergone for sixty years, they are pulpy and soft to the pressure; those of Mr. Lindley, on the contrary, are corneous, and literally worn into grooves.

"Without a spark of undue assumption, Signor Dragonetti is one of the finest and truest aristocrats in the profession. He dines with Lords, and he gives dinners to Lords. With a real and honest pride, he has unvaryingly maintained 'the dignity of his order.' He knows its value—he would be a fool or a coxcomb to deny it; but he has never, by one single act, that we have heard, compromised the character of the musician or the man. He has never insulted the self-love of his brethren, or injured the general interests of the musical society by selling the birth-right of his noble nature for 'a mess of pottage.' On this ground, thank Heaven, we have as good men and true as he, and our homage shall be recorded as often as the occasion shall present itself.

"If the phrenologists were to examine the cranium of Dragonetti, it is highly probable, that, with their usual accuracy, they would discover a large development of the organ of language, and this discovery to a certain extent would be correct; for he speaks four languages—but all of them with so amusing an inefficiency that no one but a person accustomed to his manner can hope to comprehend him. He has been above forty years with us, and yet, to this day, it is probable that, in two minutes' conversation, he will introduce French, Venetian, and even German, into one sentence. Yet, with all this, to those who are habituated to his society, he is a most delightful companion; social, cheerful, and child-like; he is very fond of children, particularly females, and he levels his gossip and behaviour to their capacities in the most engaging manner. He is full of anecdote. His stories would occupy a large volume. The account of his first introduction to Beethoven is highly characteristic; when the impetuous German put before him a violoncello accompaniment to some piece, displaying a 'forest of notes,' at the completion of the performance, he jumped up from the piano, and embraced him. Also, his accompanying Mrs. Siddons in a song, at Mrs. Damer's, the scintilla; he himself, however, should be heard to tell this anecdote. 'Her musical declamation,' he says, 'was unpractised—unprofessional, but it was in character with her acting. Her tones were deep, solemn, breathing, and majestic.' His testimony to his mother's merits is noble. We know no instance of a successful genius who had not a mother possessing great qualities, either of head, or heart, or both. Dragonetti's mother was full of tender sorrow at his leaving Italy; his father preferred witnessing the ascent of a balloon to the accompanying his son part of the way on his journey. We introduce the following anecdote in honour of the memory of the amiable Gretry. When Dragonetti first visited Paris, he carried with him letters of introduction from Viotti to Cherubini and Gretry. He called upon the former, who was from home, and then proceeded to the residence of Gretry, which was at Montmorency. In the course of conversation, Gretry asked his visitor in what quarter of Paris he had taken his lodgings. Soon after, he proposed a walk in the garden, which lasted a couple of hours. On their return to the house, his host asked Dragonetti whether he would wash his hands before dinner. 'When you reach the landing-place,' said he, 'turn to the right, and into the chamber on the left.' In this room, Dragonetti found his portmanteau, &c., arranged as if he were domiciliated. During their walk, Gretry had contrived to have all his effects removed from his lodgings. 'Friends must not part thus,' said he; 'while you remain in France you must consider my house your home.'

"The following anecdote will be deeply regretted by all double-bass players. Upon his return to Venice, after an absence of some years, he found that all his papers and MSS., which he had left in the care of a 'friend,' had been dispersed and sold. He endeavoured, at any price, but in vain, to recover them. The one of which he appears most to regret the loss, was a 'Complete System of the Double-bass, or instruction-book for that instrument,' containing many elaborate exercises and studies."

## SALE OF THE LATE MISS LINWOOD'S PICTURES.

Thirteen months ago, we recorded the death of this amiable and highly-gifted lady, in her nineteenth year; and, at the same time, briefly noticed her famed collection of Needlework Pictures, exhibited during forty-seven years past in the metropolis.

On Thursday, this collection was disposed of by auction, by Messrs. Christie and Manson, at the Gallery in Leicester-square. There were fifty-eight pictures in needlework and three in oils, which were sold in as many lots. We have but space to enumerate a few of the prices: Jephtha's Rash Vow (Opie), 16 guineas; Shepherd Boy (Gainsborough), £17 6s. 6d.; and the Ass and Children (Gainsborough), £23 2s. The Farmer's Stable, after Morland, brought £32 11s. The Portrait of Miss Linwood, after Russell's picture, 18 guineas; and the Judgment upon Cain, which occupied ten years in working, £64 1s. A Woodman in a Storm, by Gainsborough, brought £33 1s. 6d.; and Cottage Children, from the same artist, 15 guineas. Hubert and Arthur, £36 15s. (bought in); Northcote's fine original was sold for £38 17s. The Woodman, by Barker, brought £29 8s.; and the Girl and Kitten, by Reynolds, £10 15s. Lady Jane Grey (Northcote), £24 13s.; and a Girl and Cat (Gainsborough), £14 3s. 6d. A Waterfall (Rusdell) was bought in at £45 3s. In the Scripture Room, the Nativity (Carlo Maratti) was sold for £21; and Dead Christ (Ludovico Caracci) brought 14 guineas; but the Madonna della Sedra, after Raffaele, was bought in at £38 17s.

The purchasers were mostly dealers, one of whom bought to the extent of £500. Thus has the collection of Miss Linwood's famed works been dispersed, and the Town has lost one of its sights; though not until it had delighted town and country sight-seers for nearly half a century.

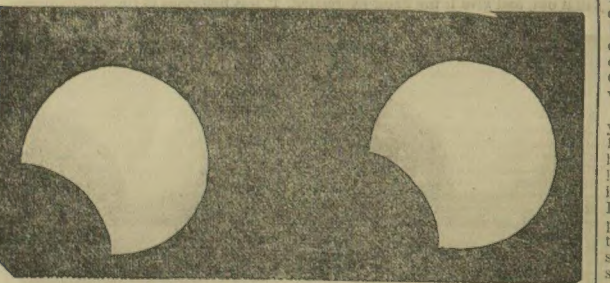
It may be well to remind the reader that in No. 151 of our Journal is engraved a fine portrait of Miss Linwood, from a family picture.

## SOLAR ECLIPSE THIS DAY (SATURDAY).

There will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun this afternoon (Saturday, April 25); and which will be visible throughout England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The following diagram, adapted to Greenwich and Dublin, is taken from the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1846, and it will serve tolerably well for every part of the British Isles.

At Greenwich the Eclipse will begin at 32 minutes past 5 o'clock this afternoon; it is at its greatest obscuration, or middle of the Eclipse, at 14 minutes past 6; when about one quarter part of the whole diameter of the Sun will be eclipsed, on the south limb; and the Eclipse will end at 54 minutes after 6 o'clock.

This Eclipse will commence at Dublin at 5h. 29m.; its greatest obscuration will be at 6h. 11m., and it ends at 6h. 52m., Greenwich time; or at 5h. 4m., 5h. 46m., and 6h. 27m., Dublin time respectively.



At Edinburgh the Eclipse is very similar to that at Greenwich, and it will commence at 32 minutes after 5 o'clock; its greatest obscuration will be at 8 minutes after 6; and it will end at 43 minutes after 6 o'clock, Greenwich time, or at 5h. 19m., 5h. 56m., and 6h. 31m., Edinburgh time respectively.

In observing the Eclipse, dark glasses should be used to defend the eye from the intensity of the Sun's light. Should any of our readers not be provided with a coloured or smoked glass at the time the Eclipse takes place, they may observe the image in water, placed in a situation that the water is not agitated by the wind. But it will be better to be provided with a piece of smoked glass, which may be done as follows:—Common glass used for windows will do; first wipe it dry and warm it by the fire, or it may crack when applied to the blaze of a candle; then draw it gently through the flame, and repeat the same operation, only leaving a small portion at one end untouched, and darken the other end the most, and then gradually less and less towards the untouched end. The time at one end should be the slightest possible, and at the other so dark that you cannot see the flame of the candle through it. Then a darker or lighter part of this glass can be brought before the eye, according as the brightness of the Sun may need it.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—Captain Sir James J. Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H., is in town, and has received his appointment from the Earl of Ellenborough, as second in command to Sir Francis Collier, of the experimental squadron now assembling at Spithead. Sir Francis will hoist his pendant on board the *St. Vincent*, 120; and Sir Gordon Bremer will hoist his white pendant on board the *Queen*, 110, Captain Sir H. Leake.

DAUERRETYPE PORTRAITS.—Considerable improvements have been made in the Daguerreotype process since it was first practised, one of the most important of these was the introduction of colour. For a time, as was to be expected, this could not be satisfactorily effected; we have recently, however, inspected a number of portraits finished in this way by Mr. Beard, at his establishment in King William-street, City, which are quite beautiful. The colour is uniform, and so transparent as not to affect the likeness in any degree. We are disposed to think, that, as these become known, they will lead to a fresh influx of visitors. Mr. Beard has succeeded in making an arrangement, by which a Daguerreotype may be re-produced either of increased or of less size—until this time a difficulty.—*The Builder*.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of wheat of home produce have been but moderate, though of fair average quality. To-day the stands were by no means heavily supplied with wheat, and a clearance was not effected by the factors. Upwards of 18,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived this week, and been landed in bond. Very few transactions took place, either in free or under lock parcels, at late rates. The quantity of barley was somewhat on the increase. The finest qualities were quite as dear, but all other kinds were much neglected. The supply of malt was not large, yet it was fully equal to the requirements of the market. A clearance was not effected by the factors. Upwards of 18,000 quarters of foreign wheat have arrived this week, and been landed in bond. Very few transactions took place, either in free or under lock parcels, at late rates. The quantity of barley was somewhat on the increase. 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## THE GREAT FRENCH STEEPLE CHASE.

This great sporting event, concerning which so much interest has been excited for some time past, both in England and France, came off on Sunday. With the single drawback, that the sun "disdained to shine," everything passed over in the most admirable manner. The concourse of spectators was such as we never before witnessed at any race in France, and the long line of carriages seemed of never-ending duration. The villages of Sceaux, Fontenay-aux-Roses, &c., are in the neighbourhood, and, on this occasion, they poured out their inhabitants with extraordinary profusion. Every road was dark with the living masses to the great scene of attraction. The arrangements at the scene of action were excellently conceived; stands of various degrees were erected for the spectators, and ample place was assigned for carriages and horsemen. The ground where the race took place is a flat, through which the Birvee runs. It is mostly grass land, and is cut, at the far end, in two places, by roads which the horses had to cross. The starting point was a small meadow, right in front of the little stream just mentioned. The winning post was placed precisely opposite the starting point, so that when the horses cleared the river, they turned suddenly to the left, went along up the country for about two miles, and then, making a circuit, came back on the ground they had before traversed, and raced home past the point they had started from, leaving the point where they had cleared the stream on their right. When the horses turned suddenly to the right, after crossing the stream, they had to cross several hedges, ditches, and

the piece of water, and two park walls, in all nineteen obstacles. In consequence of the rain, the ground was exceedingly heavy, and some of the horses were greatly distressed at the finish. The bell rang for weighing a little before two; but, in consequence of the number of horses, it was near three before the preliminaries had concluded. About a quarter of an hour was occupied with the preparatory gallops in front of the Stand, and the greatest anxiety was manifested to view Pioneer, Culverthorpe, and the Roarer. The riders also came in for their share of wonderment; Captain Peel, Mason, M'Donough, and Oliver, being particularly inquired after. At this moment the crowd of sportsmen looking anxiously on, not only comprised all the gentlemen of the Paris Jockey Club, but a great number from England. Amongst the latter we perceived Lord Exmouth, Lord Canterbury, Lord Cantelupe, Sir Massey Stanley, Mr. Ricardo, &c. The Duke de Nemours was also present. The rain had by this time ceased, and every preparation being completed, the horses proceeded round by the bridge to take their places for the start.

Handicap for 10,000f, added to a sweepstakes of 500f; half forfeit; and 125f only, if declared to the Secretary of the Paris Jockey Club, before 11 o'clock at night on March 20th. The second horse to receive 1,250f from the entries, and the third to receive back his stake. Distance, 6,400 metres (about four English miles); 42 subs.

Mr. Tilbury's ch h Culverthorpe ..	(Captain W. Peel) 1
Mr. Vever's b h Little Tommy ..	.. (Owner) 2
Earl of Chesterfield's b h The Roarer ..	.. (Mason) 3
Lord E. Russell's b h Ragman ..	.. (Dixon) 0
Mr. Hay's br h Lancet ..	(W. McDonough) 0
Mr. W. Taylor's b h Pioneer ..	(Sir W. Don) 0
Mr. R. Cowen's b h Ansterlitz ..	(Allibone) 0
Captain Campbell's b h Croesus ..	(Bradley) 0
Mr. G. Lambton's b m Chanec ..	(Oliver) 0
Mr. Pearce's ch h The Scavenger ..	(Kifton) 0
Marquis de Las Marisma's b h Discord ..	(Taylor) 0

When the word was given to go, they all dashed together at the brook, which The Roarer went over first, Pioneer second, and Culverthorpe third. All the rest cleared it well also, except Cattonian, whose jockey fell. They all went over the second leap, a made fence, with equal success, except Cattonian, who refused, and whose chance was lost. Little Tommy then went in front, and made strong running, followed by Lancet. Discord refused the third leap, and appeared no more in the race. No change of consequence occurred till they came to the road, where a sort of jumble took place, all sliding gently down. Culverthorpe here was obliged to hang back, Croesus, who up to this point had gone a for-



THE COURSE, AND GREAT STAND.



THE COURSE.

ward horse, but who now appeared distressed, being right in his way. At last, The Roarer, Lancet, Culverthorpe, Croesus, Little Tommy, and Scavenger, got clear, the rest being a little behind. Scavenger refused at the last fence, near the turning flag, and lost ground; but, being a speedy horse, soon came up again to the others. After getting into the run home, Little Tommy, The Roarer, and Culverthorpe, were the only horses that had a chance, and, as they neared the winning-post, The Roarer fell behind, and the two others came along neck and neck. They cleared the last fence nearly at the same moment, Culverthorpe being perhaps a second in advance, and then set for the finish. Little Tommy was, however, out-paced, and Culverthorpe

won by about a length and a half. Loud cheering greeted Captain Peel, as he walked the winner back to the weighing stand; and it must be acknowledged that he merited the applause, as he rode capitally throughout. The second horse, too, was admirably jockeyed; and, when it is borne in mind that Mr. Vever is a man of sixty-five years of age, it must be allowed that his nerve and determination are something altogether out of the common run.

It was an exceedingly quick race, the time being two or three seconds over eleven minutes. The value of the stakes is a trifle over 20,000 francs.

After the excitement occasioned by this crack affair had a little subsided, the bell rang for saddling for the second race, with gentlemen riders. It was a very different affair from the other, though not without interest also.

Purse of 1200f, added to 250f entries, half forfeit. The winner to be claimed for 5000f. Distance about 4000 metres (2½ miles). Gentlemen riders.

Mr. Rowles's br m The Witch ..	.. (W. Power) 1
M. de Bouexic's b h Chandos ..	.. (Owner) 2
Captain Best's b h Repeater ..	.. (Owner) 0

This race is easily described. The distance was shorter than the preceding event, but, excepting that the horses did not go so far from home, the ground was the same. They again started in the meadow in front of the Judge's stand, and Chandos in front, the Witch well up, and the old horse, Repeater (eighteen years, we understand), behind. Chandos bungled at the third or fourth leap, and lamed himself. The Witch then went on, and Repeater, not being able to compete with her in speed, was obliged to give in. The Witch went quietly over the ground, and won as she pleased.

The arrangements during the day reflect the greatest credit on Count de Vaublanc, the steward. Everything was in perfect order, and from beginning to end he discharged his arduous duties in the most able manner.



THE RACE COURSE—(CROIX DE BERNY.)